Taxonomic revision of the *Anomala cuprascens* species group of Sulawesi and the Papuan Region. The species with a bidentate protibia (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae)

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Abstract: The *Anomala* species of the *cuprascens*-group sensu Zorn (2007) with a bidentate protibia from Sulawesi and the Papuan Region are revised. 32 species are described new to science: *Anomala rectodonta* sp. nov., *Anomala pyricollis* sp. nov., *Anomala satulagi* sp. nov., *Anomala luwukensis* sp. nov., *Anomala dohertyi* sp. nov., *Anomala echinata* sp. nov., *Anomala ribbei* sp. nov. *Anomala piruensis* sp. nov., *Anomala manuselensis* sp. nov., *Anomala paralucidula* sp. nov., *Anomala adunca* sp. nov., *Anomala wallacei* sp. nov., *Anomala sulselensis* sp. nov., *Anomala unicornis* sp. nov., *Anomala lieftincki* sp. nov., *Anomala warkapiensis* sp. nov., *Anomala daniorum* sp. nov., *Anomala sibilensis* sp. nov., *Anomala tigibiensis* sp. nov., *Anomala okapaensis* sp. nov., *Anomala grossepunctata* sp. nov., *Anomala sentaniensis* sp. nov., *Anomala rosenbergi* sp. nov., *Anomala alinae* sp. nov., *Anomala longidentata* sp. nov., *Anomala nipsanensis* sp. nov., *Anomala behnei* sp. nov., *Anomala dairamensis* sp. nov., *Anomala etnaensis* sp. nov., *Anomala impressicollis* sp. nov., *Anomala pseudoclarescens* sp. nov., and *Anomala mimikensis* sp. nov. Lectotypes are designated for the nominal species-group taxa *Anomala sarasinorum* Ohaus, 1936, *Anomala rugulicollis* Ohaus, 1936, *Anomala brachycaula* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala brachycaula sangirana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala brachycaula talautana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala djampeana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala saleyeriana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala viridifusca* Ohaus, 1936, *Euchlora lucidula* Guérin-Méneville, 1838, *Anomala ceramica* Ohaus, 1936, *Anomala keiana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala subterfusca* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala fuscoviridis* Hombron et Jacquinot, 1846, *Anomala assimilis* Boisduval, 1835, *Anomala novoguineensis* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala miokoana* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala uncinata* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala ronana* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala discrepans* Arrow, 1915, *Anomala sublustris* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala nycterina* Ohaus, 1936, *Anomala dorsosignata* Ohaus, 1916, *Anomala ministrans* Ohaus, 1916, and *Anomala bonguana* Ohaus, 1916. *Anomala sarasinorum* Ohaus, 1936 is a primary homonym and subjective synonym of *Anomala sarasinorum* Ohaus, 1930. Moreover the following subjective synonyms are proposed (valid name standing behind): *Anomala brachycaula talautana* Ohaus, 1915 = *Anomala brachycaula sangirana* Ohaus, 1915 (valid name: *Anomala sangirana* Ohaus, 1915), *Anomala saleyeriana* Ohaus, 1915 = *Anomala djampeana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala viridifusca* Ohaus, 1936 = *Anomala djampeana* Ohaus, 1915, *Anomala exarata* Burmeister, 1844 = *Euchlora lucidula* Guérin-Méneville, 1838 (valid name: *Anomala lucidula* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838)), *Anomala ohausiana* Burgeon, 1932 = *Anomala assimilis* Boisduval, 1835, *Anomala sublustris* Ohaus, 1916 = *Anomala discrepans* Arrow 1915.

Key words: Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae, Sulawesi, Papuan Region, Indo-Australian transitional zone, *Anomala cuprascens* species group, taxonomy, new species.

Introduction

The present paper is the second part of the revision of the species of the *Anomala cuprascens*-group of Sulawesi and the Papuan Region. While the first part accommodated the *chlorotica*-subgroup characterized by the reduced lateral tooth of the protibia (Zorn 2007), all remaining species of the *cuprascens*-group with the plesiomorph character of a bidentate protibia are included here. The key character of the species of the *cuprascens*-group is a double carina along the distal part of the inner dorsal margin of the mesotibia accompanied by a regular row of several long, erect setae between the subterminal transverse row of rigid spines and the apical fringe of spines. Another important character is the stout, often distinctly fusiform hind tibia. The entire diagnosis of species of the *A. cuprascens*-group is given in Zorn (2007). Species of this group, which is limited to South East Asia, the south-eastern Himalaya and the Papuan Region, account for a large portion of Sulawesian *Anomala* species, and nearly all *Anomala* species from the Moluccas and New Guinea belong to the *cuprascens*-group. The exceptions are *A. antiqua* (Gyllenhal, 1817), *A. anoguttata* Burmeister, 1844, *A. aeneotincta* Fairmaire, 1883 and *A. pallida* (Fabricius, 1775) of which at least *A. antiqua* and *A. anoguttata* are transported by cultivated plants (Ohaus 1935).

24 species of the *cuprascens*-group with a bidentate front tibia had been known from Sulawesi and the Papuan Region until now. The majority of them had been described by Ohaus during the early 20th century. Another 32 species new to science will be added in the present paper.

The species of the *cuprascens*-group are characterized by external uniformity, often combined with a rather simple and thus less informative shape of the external aedeagus. The key method for a precise differentiation of closely related species was the examination of the endophallus. The complex shape of the endophallic sac and the shape and distribution of sclerites usually showed a low intraspecific variability but constant interspecific differences which were partly remarkable considering the great uniformity of the species.

Material and Methods

For description of character standards, preparation techniques, area limitations etc. see Zorn (2007). Characters and specimens were examined using a dissecting stereo microscope (ZEISS) and fibre optic illumination. Habitus images were modified with stacking and graphics software (CombineZP, Adobe Photoshop CS3).

Type specimens of the species described in this paper bear the following labels: “Holo-/ Paratypus Anomala [species epithet] sp. nov. det. Zorn [year]”. Labels on type specimens are cited verbatim with a vertical bar (|) denoting a new label.

Lectotypes are designated for species originally described from syntype series or if there was no certain indication that the original description based on a single specimen. This was carried out to preserve nomenclatural stability by fixing the names to a single specimen. If not otherwise stated, the specimens with Ohaus’s red “Typus” and “Cotypus” labels were not deemed to represent holo- or paratypes respectively. According to the Code (ICZN) the “type” was only considered to be the holotype if it is unambiguously identifiable by the original description. Actually most of Ohaus’s type labels were attached years after the corresponding publication and are sometimes not coherent with the material cited in the original descriptions (see also Kuijten 1988; 1992; Jameson 1997). As far as specimens treated in this paper are concerned, only in Ohaus (1936a) a strict holo-/paratype concept was used by him.

The phylogenetic species concept as outlined by Wheeler & Platnick (2000) was employed. This concept defines species as the smallest aggregation of (sexual) populations diagnosable by a unique combination of character states. No informative characters which allow species separation in females of some closely related species treated in this paper could yet be found. Both, vaginal palps and internal female genitalia did not offer these desired traits. Therefore, some of the assignments of females to certain species are tentative and are based on the combination of overall similarity and common collecting localities with males.

The order of the species is basically arbitrary but similar species were placed together as far as possible, not at last to make the comparisons of drawings and habitus images easier.

Abbreviations used:

This study is based on the examination of ca. 1280 specimens. Primary types of all concerned species were examined. The examined material is housed in the following collections:

ANPC – Collection of Alexander Napolov, Rīga, Latvia;
ARPC – Collection of Andreas Reichenbach, Leipzig, Germany;
ASPC – Collection of André Skale, Hof an der Saale, Germany
BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London (formerly British Museum, Natural History), United Kingdom;
CZPC – Collection Carsten Zorn, Gnoien, Germany;
DKPC – Collection of Denis Keith, Chartres, France;
DTPC – Collection Dmitry Telnov, Rīga, Latvia;
FAPC – Collection of Fernando Angelini, Francavilla Fontana, Italy;
HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Bel-

gique, Brussels, Belgium;
KWPC – Collection of Kaoru Wada, Tokyo, Japan;
MLUH – Martin–Luther–Universität Halle–Wittenberg, Germany;
MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MNHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt–Universität, Berlin, Germany;
NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany;
NHMB – Basel Natural History Museum, Switzerland;
NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria;
PPPC – Collection of Petr Pacholátko, Brno, Czech Republic;
PLPC – Collection of Paul Lago, University, MS, U.S.A.;
RMNH – National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, The Netherlands;
SDEI – Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
SNSD – Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Germany;
ZFMK – Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander König, Bonn, Germany;
ZMAN – NCB-Naturalis, Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit (former Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam), Leiden, The Netherlands.

Descriptions

***Anomala sarasinorum* Ohaus, 1930** (Plate 84, figs 1-2)

Anomala sarasinorum Ohaus, 1930: 17, fig. 1 [description]

Anomala sarasinorum Ohaus, 1936b: 146, fig. 5 (primary homonym) [description] **syn. nov.**

Anomala sarasinorum Ohaus, 1930: Holotype: ♂ "TYPUS | Drs. Sarasin S. Celebes Makassar [underside:] VIII. IX. 95. | H 94 | Ohaus determ. Anomala sarasinorum Ohs. Type" (NHMB).

Paratype: 1♂ "Drs. Sarasin S. Celebes Makassar [underside:] VIII. IX 95. | H 94 | Type | Anomala sarasinorum Ohs." (MNHB).

Anomala sarasinorum Ohaus, 1936: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Drs. Sarasin S. Celebes Makassar | ♂ | COTYPE | Anomala sarasinorum Ohs." (MNHB).

Note: For unknown reasons the description of this species has been published two times (Ohaus 1930; 1936b); The two descriptions are apparently not based on the same type material (though from the same collector), and the description text was formulated twice. The description from 1930 included two type specimens of which one (the "type") was stated to be in the "Basel Museum" and the second in the collection of Ohaus. Therefore there is no doubt that the specimen labeled as "type" in the NHMB is the holotype of *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus, 1930. The description from 1936 does not provide any information on a type/cotype differentiation, and a lectotype designation was necessary.

Additional material: 2♂, 1♀ "Celeb Wallace | Ex-Musaeo D.Sharp 1890 | Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur." (CZPC, MNHN); 1♀ "W Celebes Paloe Kalis" (MNHB); 1♀ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | G. Rangkoenau 900 F. xi.36 | n. spec. b. humeralis [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 1♀ "RMNH / sw07 SE SULAWESI: KOLAKA Sanggona Base Camp alt.m 0200 10-14/x /1989 Krikken & Van der Blom | second-growth forest at light" (RMNH); 2♀ "MOKOWU CAMP along Mokowu river c. 3°49'S 121°40'E nr Gng Watowila NE of Kolaka, 200m | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tenggara J.P. Duffels |Sample Sul. 25 29.X.1989. Disturbed lowland rainforest At light" (ZMAN); 1♀ "LUWUK-BIAK-POH ROAD at km 25 10km N of Biak 300m, 8.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tenggara J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 4 Disturbed rainforest along river At light" (ZMAN).

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid. Length. 11.1-11.6 mm. Width. 6.0-6.4 mm. Colour. Ground colour testaceous; abdominal sternites castaneous; vertex black; pronotum with a black longitudinal band on each side of the middle rarely reaching the anterior and posterior margin; elytra blackened behind the scutellum, with an oblique black band stretching from humerus to the subapical area and a small black spot beneath the humeral umbone; in dark specimens elytra black with a testaceous semilunar patch anterior of the middle and a testaceous lateral and apical margin; usually apex of metatibia and tarsi more or less extensively darkened; black areas with very weak metallic-green shine. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead confluently punctate; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.62-0.63; antennal club short, ca. as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior half; rather evenly rounded towards the slightly obtuse anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately fine and rather dense punctation (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third interstice with anteriorly somewhat irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely rugosely granulate; with sparse grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather indistinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very strongly fusiform; protibia with a long square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, strongly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally moderately enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 1). Endophallus (Fig. 55).

Female: Colour uniformly testaceous with a dark parascutellar patch and sometimes with a small humeral patch on elytra; sometimes also with a dark patch on each side of the pronotal disc; apex of metatibia and metatarsi darkened. Anterior angles of pronotum a little more rounded. Hind tibia apically more widened. Terminal protibial tooth larger. Inner protarsal claw not enlarged.

Diagnosis: *Anomala sarasinorum* is unique among Sulawesi *Anomala* species for its entirely testaceous ground colour combined with dark dorsal markings. Moreover, the metatibia is conspicuously fusiform. The parameres bear ventrally a very small but distinct ventroapical tooth just before the tip.

Distribution: Central Sulawesi: Palu, Gunung Rangkunau, Kolaka [still doubtful]; South Sulawesi: Ujung Pandang.

Notes: The two female specimens from Kolaka are assigned to this species tentatively. Males from this region of Sulawesi will be necessary to verify this proposition.

***Anomala rugulicollis* Ohaus, 1936** (Plate 84, figs 3-4)

Anomala rugulicollis Ohaus, 1936b: 148 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Celebes Menado | TYPE | Anomala rugulicollis Ohs." (MNHB).

Paralectotype: 1♀ "Celebes Menado | ♀ | COTYPE | Anomala rugulicollis Ohs." (MNHB).

Note: No statement was made on how many specimens the description was based, also there was no differentiation between "type" and "cotypes". Therefore a lectotype was designated.

Additional material: 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. 28 January 1985. | Site 1, 200m New Base Camp site J.D.Holloway 27-28.i.1985 | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.27" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | Base Camp area ca 190m | light [Unterseite] | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 2♀ "at light | Base Camp area ca 190m | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. December 1985. | G. Mogogonipa summit, 1008m. | At light | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "ex H.J.Carter 1920-444" (BMNH); 1♀ "Celebes | Celebes. 1915-38. | Ohaus determ. Anomala toliensis var.? ♀. Ohs." (BMNH); 1♂ "Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone NP, Toraut ca. 50 km W Kotamobagu ca. 250 m, 27.-30.03.00 leg. C. Zorn & A. Kallies | Anomala rugulicollis OHAUS det. Zorn 2001" (CZPC); 2♀ "Sulawesi Tengah Palu, Gunung Gawalise November 1999 leg. local collector | Anomala rugulicollis OHAUS det. Zorn, 2001" (CZPC); 1♂ "SALEYER | Anomala rugulicollis Ohs. ?" (MNHB); 1♀ "SALEYER | ♀ | Anomala rugulicollis Ohs. ?" (MNHB); 1♂ "BOTONOPO CELEBES 17 – 5 1946 F. v. Voorn" (ZMAN); 1♀ "Palolo Celebes Is. INDONESIA VII 1986 leg." (KWPC); 1♀ "N. SULAWESI 1992 Dua Saudara NP W Batuputih (8) leg. Jäch 15.IV." (NHMW); 1♀ "RMNH / pw44 C SULAWESI: LORE LINDU NP Dongi Dongi Shelter alt. m 0940 04-09.xii.1985 J Krikken et al | clearing in multistr evergr forest, at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.—CELEBES Juni 19 N.O.I." (RMNH); 1♀ "W. Celebes Loda Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis 4000' 1937." (MNHN); 1♀ "Celebes. Makassar. | Ex-Musaeo VAN LANSBERGE" (MNHN); 1♂, 1♀ "CELEBES Sud Palopo X.99 coll PELISSIE" (CZPC, DKPC).

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; tapered anteriad; moderately convex. Length. 10.6-13.8 mm. Width. 6.0-7.8 mm. Colour. Ground colour blackish brown to castaneous with weak metallic-green to slightly coppery shine; elytra uniformly dark brown, castaneous or testaceous with weak metallic shine; lighter specimens usually with brown legs with hind tibia and metatarsi dark castaneous with stronger metallic-green to coppery shine. Head. Clypeus subrectangular with rounded front angles; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons densely rugose; vertex densely, partly confluently punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head ca. 0.64-68; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; lateral margin not visible from above; sides subparallel and often slightly sinuate in the posterior 2/3, strongly convergent and slightly sinuate before the square or slightly obtuse front angles; posterior angles obtuse, distinctly marked; basal marginal line complete; punctation rather coarse, very dense and partly confluent, rugose towards the sides. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate; often with small transverse rugae; intervals distinctly convex; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria, sometimes almost irregularly punctate; second and third interstice with a rather complete secondary stria; forth costa often with some additional punctures; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with rather sparse decumbent grey setae (sometimes missing in the central part); long and suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout, fusiform; lateral tooth of protibia very short and obtuse; terminal protibial tooth long and usually straight; inner protarsal claw ventrally weakly enlarged. Aedeagus (Fig. 2). Endophallus (Fig. 56).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; antennal club shorter, only slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; hairs of abdominal sternites denser, more robust and longer; hind tibia stouter, apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger but also straight; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged but without denticle or obtuse angle.

Diagnosis: *Anomala rugulicollis* separated from all other species of the *cuprascens*-group by the coarse, confluent to rugose punctation of the pronotum. Moreover, the terminal tooth of the protibia is straight in both sexes. The apices of the parameres are prolonged and bent downwards in lateral view. The shape of the endophallus does not resemble any of the other *Anomala* species treated in this paper.

Distribution: *Anomala rugulicollis* is known from the far south of Sulawesi up to the northern tip of the island: North Sulawesi: Manado, Bogani Nani Wartabone NP.; Central Sulawesi: Gunung Gawalise near Palu, Palolo near Palu; South Sulawesi: Bontonompo (Saleyer Island, 05°19'01"S, 119°31'02"E).

***Anomala rectodonta* sp. nov.** (Plate 84, fig. 5)

Holotype: ♂ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. January 1985. | Site 2, 200m. Toraut bank J.D.Holloway 29-31.i.1985 | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH).

Paratypes: 3♂ "Banks of R. Tumpah | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. February 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. January 1985. | Site 2, 200m. Toraut bank J.D.Holloway 29-31.i.1985 | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.24" (BMNH); 1♂ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. February 1985. | Site 8, 540m. Tumpah Transect J.D.Holloway 12-13.ii.1985 | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂ "at light | Base camp area ca 190m, | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. November 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "ex H.J. Carter 1920-444" (BMNH); 1♂ "C Sulawesi 6 km E Tambarana, 50 m 120.28.06E 1.11.15S 9.-11. July 1999 Bolm lgt. | Coll.P.Pacholatko Invt.No." (PPPC); 1♂ "Sulawesi Tengah Palu, Gunung Gawalise November 1999 leg. local collector" (CZPC); 1♂ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Biromaroe x.36 | n. sp. exarata Gruppe [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 2♀ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Biromaroe x.36" (MNHB); 1♀ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Biromaroe x.36 |52" (MNHB); 2♀ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | G. Rangkoenau 1800 F. xii.36 | n. sp. exarata Gruppe [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 1♂ "CELEBES Grubauer | Anomala fuscoviridis Bl." (MNHB); 5♂, 6♀ "W. Celebes Loda Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis. 4000'. 1937. | Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN); 1♀ "RMNH / HH 334 N SULAWESI: DUMOGA BONE NP Toraut alt.m 0210 23.v.1985 J Huijbregts | river bank light trap" (RMNH); 1♀ "RMNH / HH 417 N SULAWESI: DUMOGA BONE NP Base camp alt.m 211 15-21.viii.1985 J Huijbregts | cult area hand coll." (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: *Anomala rectodonta* is named after the straight terminal tooth of the protibia.

Description (holotype): Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 13.3 mm. Width. 7.1 mm. Colour. Uniformly castaneous with the ventral face and hind femur somewhat lighter; lateral margin of the elytra blackened anteriorly; fore- and middle legs, hind tibia and metatarsi dark metallic-green; clypeus and forehead with coppery shine. Head. Clypeus long, rectangular with rounded front angles; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons confluently punctate, somewhat rugose; vertex moderately densely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.64; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Sides parallel in the posterior 2/3, strongly convergent and slightly sinuate before the almost square and produced front angles; most part of the lateral margin hidden behind the somewhat bulged sides and not visible from above; posterior angles obtuse but distinctly marked; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately coarse and moderately dense on disc and coarse and confluent towards the sides. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex primary costae and somewhat less convex secondary costae; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with an interrupted secondary stria; forth interstice with single punctures; micropunctation hardly visible. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; hind margin with scattered suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With a single transverse row of setae and an indistinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately stout, weakly fusiform; meso- and protibia rather slender; lateral tooth of protibia short; terminal protibial tooth long and straight; inner protarsal claw ventrally weakly enlarged. Aedeagus (Fig. 3). Endophallus (Fig. 57).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; antennal club shorter, only slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; hairs of abdominal sternites denser, more robust and longer; hind tibia stouter, apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger but also straight; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Length. 12.8-16.0 mm. Width. 7.1-9.1 mm. Ground colour light castaneous to almost black with dark brown elytra; in some lighter specimens whole anterior half of the abdominal sternites, a large part of metafemur and whole lateral margin of elytra black. Subsutural interstice of elytra sometimes very irregularly punctate in the anterior half, sometimes rugose.

Diagnosis: *Anomala rectodonta* is easily separated from all other Sulawesian species of the *cuprascens*-group by having apically rounded, rather short metatibial terminal spurs, a long and straight terminal tooth of the protibia (otherwise only present in *A. rugulicollis*), and distinctly marked posterior angles of the pronotum. Moreover, in most examined specimens the sides of the pronotum are very convex with the lateral margin not visible from above.

Distribution: *Anomala rectodonta* is so far known from Central and North Sulawesi: Bogani Nani Wartabone N.P. Central Sulawesi: Palu.

***Anomala pyricollis* sp. nov.** (Plate 84, figs 6-7)

Holotype: ♂ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.-CELEBES Juni 39 N.O.I. | Museum Leiden Collectie Van Doesburg rec. 1973" (RMNH).

Paratypes: 16♂, 1♀ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.-CELEBES Juni 39 N.O.I. | Museum Leiden Collectie Van Doesburg rec. 1973" (RMNH); 3♂, 1♀ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.-CELEBES Aug. 39 N.O.I. | Museum Leiden Collectie Van Doesburg rec. 1973" (RMNH); 1♂ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.-CELEBES VIII. 1939 N.O.I." (RMNH); 1♂ "Dr. L. TOXOPEUS Zuid-Celebes Todjamboe 600/1000Mr. bij Palopo VII.1936 | Brit.Mus. 1938-178. | BM FeD 24 | Ohaus determ. Anomala sp. mir neu" (BMNH); 1♂ "Puncak Palolo [probably misspelling for Puncak Palopo] C. Celebes Is. INDONESIA IV 1989" (KWPC).

Derivatio nominis: The epithet of this species is referring to the fiery red shine of the pronotum.

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; somewhat broadened posteriorly. Length. 13.8 mm. Width. 8.1 mm. Colour. Ground colour blackish-brown with green to bluish-green metallic shine; antenna castaneous; head, pronotum and scutellum with stronger fiery red or golden green metallic lustre; elytra blackish-blue on dark castaneous ground colour with weak greenish metallic shine. Head. Clypeus rectangular; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of forehead and vertex sparse and fine; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.65; antennal club short, ca. as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior half; strongly convergent towards the square anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; lateral margin not visible from above; basal marginal line complete; with moderately fine and rather sparse punctation (somewhat finer in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; punctation shallow; surface very smooth and shining; punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the four inner striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third interstice with anteriorly somewhat irregular secondary stria; without micropunctation. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with sparse grey decumbent setosity leaving out the central area; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, rather weakly fusiform; protibia with a short, square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, weakly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 4). Endophallus (Figs 58-59).

Female: Hind tibia apically more widened. Terminal protibial tooth larger. Inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Length. 11.8-15.6 mm. Width. 7.0-9.3 mm. Colour dimorphism: elytra either blackish blue or entirely brownish-red. In this case also all abdominal sternites except the terminal one and the base of the pygidium red. Sides of pronotum sometimes sinuate before the anterior angles; basal marginal line of pronotum sometimes indistinct anterior to scutellum.

Diagnosis: The new species is remarkable for its strong fiery red or golden green metallic lustre on head, pronotum and scutellum combined with blackish-blue or red elytra which are shallowly striate-punctate and very smooth and shining.

Distribution: The new species has been found so far only in the Tana Toraja area in South Sulawesi: Tojambu, Puncak Palopo.

***Anomala brachycaula* Ohaus, 1915** (Plate 84, fig. 8)

Anomala brachycaula Ohaus, 1915a: 131, fig. 16 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Nord-Celebes Toli-Toli Nov.-Dez. 1895 H.Fruhstorfer | Type | Anomala brachycaula Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 1♀ "Nord-Celebes Toli-Toli Nov.-Dez. 1895 H.Fruhstorfer | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala brachycaula Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 1♂ "Nord-Celebes Toli-Toli Nov.-Dez. 1895 H.Fruhstorfer | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala brachycaula Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting] | Anomala pallidipennis Blanch. Determ. K. M. Heller" (MNHB).

Additional material: 1♂ "Tondano Celebes | Cotype | Anomala brachycaula" (MNHB); 1♂ "Celebes Menado | Menado Tangarie 22-2.'20. | Cotype | Anomala brachycaula" (MNHB); 1♂ "Tanggarie Menado [Nord Celèbes] 20-V-1925 Van Braeckel | brachycaula Ohs. (MNHB); 1♀ "Tanggarie Menado [Nord Celèbes] 20-V-1925 Van Braeckel | ♀ | brachycaula Ohs. (MNHB); 1♂ "Tondano Celebes Anomala brachycaula Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂ "W.Celebes Paloe Kalis | G. Rangkoenau 900 F. xi 30 | Ohaus determ. Anomala brachycaula Ohs." (MNHB); 1♀ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Ohaus determ Anomala brachycaula Ohs. ♀" (MNHB); 2♀ "W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Koelawi 3100 F. iii 37 | Ohaus determ. Anomala brachycaula Ohs. ♀" (MNHB); 1♂ "Celebes Menado | Anomala brachycaula Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂"Celebes Menado | ♂ | Anomala brachycaula Ohs." (MNHB); 2♀ "Tondano N. Celebes INDONESIA V 1988 leg. N. Nisikawa" (KWPC); 2♂, 2♀ "Palolo Palu Celebes Is. 11 VIII 1985 leg. K. Soma" (KWPC); 1♂, 4♀ "Palolo Palu Celebes Is. INDONESIA VII 1986" (KWPC); 1♀ "Puncak Palopo Celebes Is. INDONESIA X 1985" (KWPC); 2♂,6♀ "[Palu] Celebes Is. INDONESIA .III. 1985 leg." (KWPC); 1♀ "Manado N. Sulawesi –6.IV. 1989 I. Miyake leg." (KWPC); 1♀ "Celebes. G.Heinrich. B.M.1933-117. | Celebes Paleleh 15.12.30 G.Heinrich" (BMNH); 1♀ "Leaf litter | ‚Hog's Back‘ Camp Lowland forest 492 m. | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. September 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 4♀ "at light | Base camp area a 190m, | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. December 1985. | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 2♀ "At light | SULAWESI UTARA Manado 20.xi.85 | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA Danau Mooat, 1200m nr Kotamobagu NOVEMBER 1985 | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. May 1985. | Yellow pan trap | Lowland forest edge ca. 200m | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. March 1985. | Rothampted light trap, site 2, 220m. H Barlow | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.5" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | Rothampted light trap, site 2, 220m. H Barlow | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | At light | Site 11, 664m. Tumpah Transect J.D.Holloway | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.5" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | Base camp area ca 190m | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 [underside:] light" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | At light | Lowland forest edge ca. 200m | R.Ent. Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. December 1985. | G. Mogogonipa summit, 1008m. | At light | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | At light | Site 8, 540m. Tumpah Transect J.D.Holloway 12-13.ii.1985 | R.Ent. Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "SULAWESI UTARA Tg. Bilang 24.2.86. | forest edge | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA Danau Mooat, 1200m nr Kotamobagu 1-2 Apr. 1985 | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | See Sulawesi Duplicates" (BMNH); 1♀ "SULAWESI Kendari 23.1.80 | M.J.D. Brendell B.M.1980-280" (BMNH); 2♀ "at light | Base camp area a 190m, | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. 15. November 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "TRAY 113 | Fog 13 230m, 11.vii.85

BMNH Plot A | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. July 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond.PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 587" (BMNH); 1♀ "At light | ‚Hog's Back' Camp Lowland forest 492 m. | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. November 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ "At light | SULAWESI UTARA: Tangkoko N.P., Parey, on coast. 29.x.1985 | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "RMNH / pw31 N SULAWESI: DUMOGA BONE NP Malibagu Rd alt.m 0110 19-20.xi.1985 J Krikken | multistr evergr forest edge at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden N. SULAWESI: Dumoga-Bone NP Creek betw Mogogonipa and Mdibayn nr restaurant 18-V-1985-B J.v. Tol at light" (RMNH); 1♂ "RMNH / pw43 N SULAWESI: TANGKOKO NR Beach Camp alt.m sea-level 26-28.xi. 1985 J Krikken beach forest Barringtonia &c at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "RMNH / HH 339 N SULAWESI: MT AMBANG NR Kotamobagu 20 km E of, alt.m ca 1000 28-29.v.1985 J Huijbregts | sec growth at light" (RMNH); 1♂ "RMNH / HH 306 N SULAWESI Manado alt.m 10 04.v.1985 J Huijbregts | suburb area at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden INDONESIA Celebes: Soroako, 7.IV-20. VII.1979 M.M.J.v. Balgooy" (RMNH); 1♀ "RMNH / pw44 C SULAWESI: LORE LINDU NP Dongi Dongi Shelter alt. m 0940 04-09.xii.1985 J Krikken et al | clearing in multistr evergr forest, at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.—CELEBES Juni 39 N.O.I." (RMNH); 1♂ "INDONESIA, prov. Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi), Manado airport area, between Manado airport and Pineleng vill. 07.IX.2007, white light, leg. D. Telnov & K.Greķe" (DTPC); 1♂ "C Sulawesi, 6 km E Tambarana, 50 m 120.28,06E 1.11,15S 9.-11. July 1999 Bolm lgt | Coll. Pacholatko Ivnt. No. | C 8" (PPPC); 1♀ "INDONESIA Sulawesi bor. 2km NW Tomohon, bottom of Mt. Lokon 830-850 m 01°21'29'' N 124°45'57'' E 29.-31.1. 2004 leg. A. Skale" (NHMW); 1♀ "N SULAWESI 1992 Tasek Ria W Manado (6) leg. Schödl 13.IV." (NHMW); 1♀ "INDONESIA Sulawesi bor. 1 km S Sawangan, Flußtal b. River Park resort 250-300 m 01°22'51'' N 124°56'56'' E 01.-03. II. 2004 leg. A. Skale" (NHMW); 2♀ "INDONESIA: N-Sulawesi Doluduo vill. 150m 0°31'03''N 123°57'24'' E 31.1.-2.2.2006, at light leg. A. Skale (39) (NHMW); 1♀ „From Shefford. Gorontalo 10.5.05" (BMNH); 2♀ "N. MOLUCCAS: Batjan, Menado. 30.viii.1954" (BMNH); 2♀ "Amboina" (BMNH); 1♂ "S. SULAWESI Mt. Lompo Batang March 1992 | Anomala sp. det. Kabakov, 1997" (ANPC); 1♂, 2♀ "W. Celebes Lindoe Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis 3700' 1937" (MNHN); 1♂ "W. Celebes Koelawi Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis 3100' 1937" (MNHN); 6♂ "W. Celebes Sidaonta Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis 4500' 1937." (MNHN); 1♀ "Nord Celebes Toli Toli Nov.-Dez. 1895 H.Fruhstorfer" (MNHN); 1♀ "MUSEUM PARIS CÉLÈBES GORONTALO Riedel 1872" (MNHN); 1♂, 1♀ "MUSEUM PARIS MOLUQUES Ternate Raffray Maindron 1878" (MNHN); 2♂, 3♀ "Sulawesi Palolo Palu 8/95" (CZPC); 6♂, 4♀ "Tondano CÉLEBES" (ISNB); 1♂ "Menado (Célèbes) 13-II-1929 Prince Léopold" (ISNB); 8♂, 8♀ "Tanggarie Menado [Nord Célèbes] 20-V-1925 Van Braeckel" (ISNB); 1♂ "Ex-Musaeo VAN LANSBERGE | CELEBES. Makassar." (MNHN); 1♂, 2♀ "Indonesia Sulawesi Palu: Lore Lindu See 2002.07.30 900m leg.W.Suppantschitsch" (CZPC); 3♀ "Sulawesi Tengah Palu, Gunung Gawalise November 1999 leg. local collector" (CZPC); 1♀ "Sulawesi Utara Manado Tua Isl. 20 km NW Manado 12.03.-14.03.00 leg. C. Zorn & A. Kallies" (CZPC); 3♂, 1♀ "Sulawesi Utara Danau Mooat 20 km E Kotamobagu ca. 1000m 24.-31.03.00 leg. C. Zorn & A. Kallies" (CZPC); 1♂, 2♀ "Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone NP, Toraut ca. 50 km W Kotamobagu ca. 250 m, 27,-30.03.00 leg. C. Zorn & A. Kallies" (CZPC); 1♀ "INDONESIA N-Sulawesi 1-2 km S Airmadidi, 260m N 1°22'57", E 124°59'76", LF 18.II.2009 leg. Skale (004)" (CZPC); 8♂, 2♀ "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Sulawesi-Utara Tangkoko Nat. Park Gunung Tangkoko (50m) Station: 091 10.XI.1985 Leg. J. Van Stalle" (ISNB, CZPC); 1♀ "Tondano Celebes" (CZPC). 4♂, 2♀ "Sulawesi Palolo Palu 8/95" (CZPC).

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; somewhat broadened posteriad. Length. 12.5-15.6 mm. Width. 6.9-9.0 mm. Colour. Ground colour light castaneous to black brown with very weak metallic-green to coppery shine (stronger on head, pronotum and scutellum); elytra testaceous. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; sides basally parallel; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons confluently punctate; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.63-0.68; antennal club rather short, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; slightly sinuate towards anterior and posterior angle; sometimes sides distinctly bulged before the middle; sides weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent towards the square or slightly obtuse anterior angle; posterior angle obtuse, well marked or weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete but sometimes indistinct anterior to the scutellum; with rather coarse, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice irregularly punctate in the anterior half, with an irregular double row in the posterior half which unites usually shortly before the apex; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third and fourth interstice with an abbreviated, interrupted or somewhat irregular secondary stria; micropunctation hardly visible. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with dense grey decumbent setae; hind margin with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become much denser laterad; with large lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; protibia with a short lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally moderately enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 5). Endophallus (Figs 60, 109-113).

Female: Sides of pronotum often more parallel-sided in the posterior 2/3 than in males; hind tibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnose: *Anomala brachycaula* is very similar to the similarly coloured *A. sangirana*, *A. luwukensis* and *A. satulagi*. So far, a safe differentiation between these species is only possible by the examination of the endophallus which is bearing a conspicuous bispinose sclerite in *A. brachycaula* (Figs 109-113). However, on average, *A. brachycaula* appears to be somewhat smaller with a slightly more broad body shape.

Distribution: *Anomala brachycaula* is known from several localities in North, Central and South Sulawesi. It was not yet recorded from the south-eastern part of Sulawesi. The records from the Moluccas are doubtful and need confirmation.

***Anomala djampeana* Ohaus, 1915** (Plate 84, fig. 9; Plate 85, figs 1-3)

Anomala djampeana Ohaus, 1915a: 133 [description]

Anomala saleyeriana Ohaus, 1915a: 134 [description] **syn. nov.**

Anomala viridifusca Ohaus, 1936b: 142 [description] **syn. nov.**

Anomala djampeana Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “DJAMPEA, Dec. 95 A.Everett. | ex museo Tring | Type | Anomala djampeana Ohs.” (MNHB).

Paralectotype: 1♂ “DJAMPEA, Dec. 95 A.Everett. | ex museo Tring | Cotype | Anomala djampeana Ohs. | Anomala aerea Blanch. proxime affinis [Unterseite:] Type untersucht Paris 4.VII.1912. [Ohaus’s handwriting]” (MNHB).

Anomala saleyeriana Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “SALEYER Nov. 95 A.Everett. | ex museo Tring | Type | Anomala saleyeriana Ohs.” (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 2♀ “SALEYER Nov. 95 A.Everett. | ex museo Tring | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala djampeana Ohs. [sic!, Ohaus’s handwriting]” (MNHB).

Note. Apparently Ohaus attached inadvertently wrong type labels of *A. djampeana* instead of the correct ones reading “Anomala saleyeriana”. However, there is no doubt that these 2 females are those mentioned in the description of *A. saleyeriana*. Lectotypes were designated because there was no indication of how many specimens were included in the original description and there was no differentiation between “type” and “cotype”.

Anomala viridifusca Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♀ “S.O.Celebes Pasaloi | ♀ | TYPE | Anomala viridifusca Ohs. | vielleicht ♀ v. saleyeriana Ohs. [Ohaus’s handwriting]” (MNHB).

Note: A lectotype was designated because it is not absolutely certain whether the original type series was monospecific. Ohaus (1936) did not state how many specimens the description of *A. viridifusca* was based on nor did he employ a type / cotype concept.

Additional material: 1♂ “INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | At light | Site 11, 664m. Tumpah Transect J.D.Holloway | R.Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10” (BMNH); 1♂ “INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985. | Site 9, 492m. Tumpah Transect J.D.Holloway | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.26” (BMNH); 1♀ “INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. December 1985. | G.Mogogonipa summit, 1008m. | At light | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10” (BMNH); 2♀ “INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. December 1985. | Hog’s Back 492m at light [Unterseite] R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10” (BMNH); 1♀ “INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P. December 1985. | Hog’s Back 492m at light [Unterseite] R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.25” (BMNH); 1♂ “Celebes. G.Heinrich. B.M.1933-117. | N.Celebes Kalabat 250 m März 1931 G.Heinrich” (BMNH); 1♂ “Sulawesi Selatan West Toraja Mamasa January 2000 leg. local collector | Anomala djampeana OHAUS det. Zorn, 2000” (CZPC); 1♀ “Indonesia Sulawesi Palolo PALU | Anomala djampeana OHAUS det. Zorn, 1999” (CZPC); 1♀ “Coll. R.I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park subcamp Hogg’s Back (660m) 15-XI-1985.Station:095 | Project Wallace leg.:R.Bosmans & J.Van Stalle I.G.no:26.977” (ISNB); 1♀ “Coll. R.I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park subcamp Hogg’s Back (660m) X-1985. Station:095” (ISNB); 1♂ “Saleier Somarisi J.Kalis S. | Anomala saleyeriana Ohs.” (MNHB); 2♀ “W. Celebes G. Rangkoenau J.P.Ch. Kalis. 900’. 1937.” (MNHN); 1♀ “W. Celebes Loda Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis. 4000’. 1937. | Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN); 1♂ “Celebes. Makassar. | Ex Musaeo VAN LANSBERGE” (MNHN); 1♂

"Sulawesi Selatan West Toraja Mamasa January 2000 leg. local collector" (CZPC); 1♀ "Indonesia Sulawesi Palolo Palu" (CZPC); 1♀ "Indonesia Sulawesi Palu: Lore Lindu See 2002.07.29 900m leg.W.Suppantschitsch" (CZPC); 1♀ "RMNH / pw61 C SULAWESI: LORE LINDU NP Marena forest alt.m 600 15.xii.1985 J Krikken & J van Tol | multistr ever-green forest at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "RMNH / pw44 C SULAWESI: LORE LINDU NP Dongi Dongi Shelter alt. m 0940 04-09.xii.1985 J Krikken et al | clearing in multistr evergr forest, at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.–CELEBES Juni 19 N.O.I." (RMNH); 1♀ "TODJAMBOE MIDD.–CELEBES Nov. 29 N.O.I." (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden N.SULAWESI: Dumoga-Bone NP Creek betw Mogogonipa and Mdibayn nr restaurant 18.V-1985-B J.v. Tol et light" (RMNH); 1♂ "MOKOWU CAMP along Mokowu river c. 3°49'S 121°40'E nr Gng Watowila NE of Kolaka, 200m | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tenggara J.P. Duffels |Sample Sul. 25 29.X.1989. Disturbed lowland rainforest At light" (ZMAN); 1♂ "TOTOP CAMP along Batui river 1°09'S 122°31'30"E SW of Luwuk 120m, 20.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 20 Lowland rainforest along river At light" (ZMAN); 1♂, 1♀ "TOTOP CAMP along Batui river 1°09'S 122°31'30"E SW of Luwuk 120m, 21.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 21 Understorey/canopy lowland rainforest At light " (ZMAN); 1♂, 2♀ "TOTOP CAMP along Batui river 1°09'S 122°31'30"E SW of Luwuk 120m, 19.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 19 Lowland rainforest along river At light" (ZMAN); 2♀ "TOTOP CAMP along Batui river 1°09'S 122°31'30"E SW of Luwuk 120m, 19.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 19 Lowland rainforest along river ~~At light~~" (ZMAN); 1♂ "LUWUK-BIAK-POH-ROAD at km 24 9km N of Biak 300m, 23.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 22 Slightly disturbed forest along river At light" (ZMAN); 1♂, 1♀ "Hekmeyer Saleyer" (RMNH); 1♀ "H.E.D. Engelhard Saleyer Nov. 80" (RMNH); 1♀ "Saleyer" (RMNH).

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; somewhat enlarged posteriorly. Length. 13.8-16.5 mm. Width. 7.6-9.5 mm. Colour. Dorsal face with very variable colour pattern: ground colour dark brown to black with weak metallic shine; pronotum usually with more distinct metallic-green, coppery or fiery red lustre; clypeus and forehead usually coppery; elytra usually brown to black, often with a large triangular orange-red or light brown patch posterior to the scutellum, usually not surpassing the posterior half of elytra; rarely elytra castaneous or light brown. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; sides basally parallel or slightly diverging towards the broadly rounded corners; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus finely rugose; punctation of frons very- dense, partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66-0.68; antennal club rather short, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent (here straight or somewhat sinuate) towards the square or slightly obtuse anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with rather coarse, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice irregularly punctate in the anterior half, with single or double row in the posterior half or third; second, third and fourth interstice with an often abbreviated, interrupted or somewhat irregular secondary stria; sometimes second and third primary costa with additional punctures; micropunctation very indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; sometimes with sparse grey decumbent setae leaving out the central part; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct, sharply outlined lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; protibia with a short, usually obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally moderately enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 6). Endophallus (Fig. 61).

Female: Body shape a little stouter than in males; sides of pronotum often parallel in the posterior 2/3; hind tibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnose: *Anomala djampeana* can be separated from its closest relatives (*A. brachycaula, A. sangirana, A. luwukensis, A. satulagi, A. dohertyi*) just by visual diagnosis. *Anomala djampeana* is usually larger than the other species, and the elytra are dark. Also the red or light brown elytral marking is only known in *A. djampeana*. However, there are also small specimens with uniformly light brown elytra which can only be identified with certainty by the aedeagus and endophallus. The parameres of *A. djampeana* are slightly higher and their tips are more rounded in lateral view than in the other species. The main sclerite of the endophallus is bispinose with an angle of 90 or less degrees between the two spines (Figs 115-120). The shape of this sclerite is somewhat variable but no constant differences between certain localities which would allow a separation into different subspecies could be observed.

Distribution: *Anomala djampeana* is a widespread endemic species of Sulawesi and adjacent islands. The most northern record is the Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, the most southern the island of Selayar.

***Anomala sangirana* Ohaus, 1915 stat. nov.** (Plate 85, fig. 4)

Anomala brachycaula sangirana Ohaus, 1915a: 132 [description]

Anomala brachycaula talautana Ohaus, 1915a: 133 [description] **syn. nov.**

Type material. *Anomala brachycaula sangirana* Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Ins. SANGIR | ex museo Tring | Type | A. brachycaula Ohs. sbsp. sangirana Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Paralectotype: 1♀ "Ins. SANGIR | ex museo Tring | ♀ | Cotype | A. brachycaula sbsp. sangirana Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Anomala brachycaula talautana Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♀ "Talaut Sakibaba | ex musaeo Tring | ♀ | type | A. brachycaula Ohs. sbsp. talautana Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Paralectotype: 1♀ "Talaut Sakibaba | ex musaeo Tring | ♀ | cotype | A. brachycaula Ohs. sbsp. talautana Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Additional material: 6♂, 3♀ "Taroena (Sangirs) leg. S. Leefmans Mei 1924 | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (CZPC, ZMAN); 3♂, 2♀ "Tomako (Sangirs) Mei 1924 Ludolf Taroeno | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN); 4♂, 2♀ "Peta (Sangirs) leg. S. Leefmans April 1924 | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN); 1♀ "Beo. (Talaud) leg. S. Leefmans Mei 1924 | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN); 1♂ "Iles Sangir Coll.Bruijn 1877 | Fry Coll. 1905-100." (BMNH); 1♀ "Ins. Talaut | A. brachycaula talautana Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂, 5♀ "Mianga Tahulandang Is.INDONESIA 15-16 VII 1988 leg.Naomi Nishikawa" (CZPC, KWPC); 1♂, 1♀ "Ulu Siau Is. INDONESIA 7-11 VII 1988 leg. N. Nishikawa" (CZPC, KWPC); 8♂, 23♀ "Sulawesi Utara Kepulauan Talaud Pulau Karakelong, Beo Rainis, ca. 200m 4.-7.3.00 loc. collect." (ANPC, CZPC, PLPC); 3♂, 2♀ "Iles Sangir Coll. Bruijn 1877" (CZPC, MNHN); 1♀ "Sangir | Ex-Musaeo VAN LANSBERGE" (MNHN).

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; somewhat broadened posteriorly. Length. 14.6-17.0 mm. Width. 7.6-9.9 mm. Colour. Ground colour light castaneous to black-brown with very weak metallic-green shine (head, pronotum and scutellum with stronger metallic shine); elytra testaceous. Head. Clypeus subrectangular, sometimes trapezoidal; sides basally parallel or slightly convergent towards the broadly rounded corners; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus confluently punctate to finely rugose; punctation of frons very dense, partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.65-0.68; antennal club rather short, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent (here straight or somewhat sinuate) towards the square or slightly obtuse anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with rather coarse, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice irregularly punctate in the anterior half, with an irregular double row in the posterior half which unites usually shortly before the apex; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third and fourth interstice with an abbreviated, interrupted or somewhat irregular secondary stria; sometimes second and third primary costa with additional punctures; micropunctation very indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; usually with dense grey decumbent setae, which is, however, not always present; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become much denser laterad; with large lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; protibia with a short lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally moderately enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 7). Endophallus (Figs 62, 123-126).

Female: Sides of pronotum often more parallel-sided in the posterior 2/3 than in males; hind tibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: From the externally identical species *A. brachycaula*, *A. luwukensis*, and *A. satulagi*, *A. sangirana* is separated by the shape of the large endophallic sclerite which is enlarged on both ends (Figs 123-126).

Distribution: Islands between Sulawesi and Mindanao: Talaud, Sangihe, Siau, Tahulandang.

***Anomala satulagi* sp. nov.** (Plate 85, fig. 5)
Holotype: 1♂ "Puncak Palopo C. Sulawesi XII 1995 | Study No. 176 Kaoru KWPC Collection 2006" (MNHB).
Paratypes: 1♀ "Puncak Palopo C. Sulawesi XII 1995 | Study No. 176 Kaoru KWPC Collection 2006" (KWPC); 1♀ "Pulu Pulu C. Sulawesi XII 1995 | Study No. 176 Kaoru KWPC Collection 2006" (KWPC); 1♀ "Pulu Pulu C. Sulawesi IV 1995 | Study No. 176 Kaoru KWPC Collection 2006" (CZPC).

Derivatio nominis: The epithet "*satulagi*" is the Indonesian term for "*another one*" and refers to the several sibling species in this group.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Elongate ovoid; somewhat broadened posteriorly. Length. 16.4 mm. Width. 9.1 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with strong dark metallic-green shine (legs, head, pronotum and scutellum lighter castaneous); elytra testaceous. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons very densely punctate; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66; antennal club rather short, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and somewhat sinuate towards the square anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete but somewhat indistinct anterior to scutellum; with rather coarse, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria which unites shortly before the apex; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third and fourth interstice with an abbreviated and interrupted secondary stria; micropunctation very indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely rugosely granulate; with dense grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; protibia with a short, square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally moderately enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 8). Endophallus (Figs 63, 121).

Female: Body shape a little stouter. Sides of pronotum subparallel in the posterior 2/3. Hind tibia apically more widened. Terminal protibial tooth larger. Inner protarsal claw slender, not enlarged.

Variability: Body length. 15.4-16.9 mm; body width. 8.6-9.6 mm. The strong metallic-green shine of the ventral face is only present in the holotype. All paratypes are ventrally castaneous with rather weak metallic-green shine. The decumbent setae of the pygidium are sometimes missing in the central part.

Diagnosis: The new species is externally identical to *A. brachycaula*, *A. sangirana*, and *A. luwukensis*. *Anomala satulagi* is separated by the morphology of the endophallus. The large sclerite is very similar to that of *A. luwukensis* but is bearing a scaly structure appending to the sclerite (Fig. 122). In comparison to *A. sangirana* the large sclerite is more slender and without enlarged ends.

Distribution: The species is only known from two localities in the Tana Toraja area in the province South Sulawesi: Pulu Pulu and Puncak Palopo.

Notes: It is very unsatisfying to base the descriptions of extremely similar species such as *A. luwukensis* and *A. satulagi* on single males. Deductively I consider them two distinct taxa because the endophallus shows distinct differences, and the degree of variability of endophallic characters in the close relative *A. sangirana*, of which many specimens could be examined, is very low. However, the relation between *A. luwukensis* and *A. satulagi* must be re-evaluated when more material becomes available.

***Anomala luwukensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 85, fig. 6)
Holotype: ♂ "TOTOP CAMP along Batui river 1°09'S 122°31'30"E SW of Luwuk 120m, 21.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 21 Understory/canopy lowland rainforest At light" (ZMAN).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the town Luwuk in the eastern part of Central Sulawesi.

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; somewhat broadened posteriorly. Length. 14.8 mm. Width. 8.4 mm. Colour. Ground colour light castaneous with weak metallic-green shine (head, pronotum, scutellum, metatibia and metatarsi somewhat darker with stronger metallic shine); elytra testaceous. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed;

clypeus confluently punctate to finely rugose; punctation of frons very dense, partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.65; antennal club rather short, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and somewhat sinuate towards the square anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with rather coarse, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice irregularly punctate in the anterior half, with an irregular double row in the posterior half which unites shortly before the apex; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third interstice with an abbreviated, interrupted and somewhat irregular secondary stria; lateral area of elytra irregularly punctate (probably aberrant); micropunctation very indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely rugosely granulate; with dense grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; protibia with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally moderately enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 9). Endophallus (Figs 64, 122).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: The morphologic separation of *A. luwukensis* is only possible by the examination of the endophallus. The large sclerite of the endophallus is very similar to that of *A. sangirana* and especially to that of *A. satulagi*, the appending scaly structure which is present in those two species is entirely missing (Fig. 121, see remarks at foregoing species).

Distribution: *Anomala luwukensis* is so far only known from the Batui River region in the province of Central Sulawesi.

***Anomala dohertyi* sp. nov.** (Plate 85, fig. 7)

Holotype: ♂ “Sula Mangoli Oct.-Novbr. Doherty” (MNHB).

Paratypes: 1♂ “Sula Mangoli Oct.-Novbr. Doherty | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfusca [Ohaus’s handwriting]” (MNHB); 1♂ “Sula Besi Doherty” (MNHB).

Additional material: 1♂ “Finschhafen NEU-GUINEA [partly illegible] | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.”(MNHB). Note: This specimen was not included in the type series because of the wrong locality.

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after the collector of the type material, the American insect collector William Doherty (1857-1901).

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 11.8 mm. Width. 6.9 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with very weak metallic-green shine; metatibia, clypeus and forehead with coppery reflections; elytra medium brown. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; sides basally subparallel; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; frons very densely punctate; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.62; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent towards the almost square anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete but somewhat indistinct anterior to scutellum; with rather coarse, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner striae and striae of 4th costa apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria which unites shortly before the apex; second interstice with more or less complete secondary stria; third interstice with abbreviated and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; fourth interstice with very short secondary stria; micropunctation very indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely rugosely granulate; with rather sparse grey decumbent setae (not present in the central area); hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; protibia with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally weakly enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 10). Endophallus (Fig. 65, 114).

Variability: Body length. 11.4-12.5 mm; body width. 6.6-7.3 mm. One paratype with black-brown mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen. Third costa with additional row of punctures in one paratype.

Diagnosis: *Anomala dohertyi* is closely related to *A. brachycaula*, *A. sangirana*, *A. luwukensis*, *A. satulagi*, *A. djampeana*, and *A. viridifusca* which all share a rather coarsely punctate pronotum, a moderately slender metatibia, and a very stout aedeagus. From the mentioned species it can be separated by the punctation of the subsutural interstice which shows a somewhat irregular double row. In contrast to the above species in *A. dohertyi* the large sclerite of the endophallus is a rather simply shaped plate (Fig. 114). The parameres show a little elongate groove on each side.

Distribution: *Anomala dohertyi* is only known from Mangole Island yet.

***Anomala lucidula* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838)** (Plate 85, fig. 8)

Euchlora lucidula Guérin-Méneville, 1838: 88 [description]; Burmeister, 1844: 534 [*Anomala*]

Anomala exarata Burmeister, 1844: 260 [description] **syn. nov.**

A. lucidula (Guérin-Méneville): Lectotype [here designated]: ♀ “Bourou (Moluques) Durville | A. lucidula. Boisd. Bourou M. d’Urville.” (MNHN).

A. exarata Burmeister: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “exarata Dej Manilla Dp. [Burmeister’s handwritten label next to the specimens] (MLUH).

Additional material: 18♀ “INDONESIA: N.C.Seram Manusela N.P. Wae Mual Plain 25 vii-2 ix. 87 | Op. Raleigh. M.J.D.Brendell B.M. 1987-262.” (BMNH); 1♀ “Ceram I, E.Indies. Sep. 1909. W.Stalker. 1910-127.” (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ “Amboinea x. xi. 07 | Coll. F. Muir | Brit. Mus. 1929-434.” (BMNH, CZPC)); 1♂ “E. INDONESIA: S. Sera. Ruhuwa. 30km. E. Amahai Batu Wanane. 19. xi. 1970 R F Ellen. B.M. 1972-330. | 50.” (BMNH); 1♀ “4. | E. INDONESIA: S. Sera. Ruhuwa. 30km. E. Amahai Hotai. R F Ellen. 8. vii. 1970. Bm. 1972-330.” (BMNH); 1♀ “E. INDONESIA: S. Sera. Ruhuwa 30km. E. Amahai Eenah I. R F Ellen. 4. v. 1970. B.M. 1972-330.” (BMNH); 1♀ “Amboyna. 92-20.” (BMNH); 1♀”Amboina V.R. | Coll. Veth | Anomala exarata Burm. forma typica gross ♀ [Ohaus’ handwriting] | Museum Leiden. Anomala exarata Burm Det:” (RMNH); 1♀ “Ludeking Ambon | Museum Leiden. Anomala exarata Burm Det:” (RMNH); 1♀ “Hoedt Ambon | Museum Leiden. Anomala exarata Burm Det: | Cat. No. 32” (RMNH); 3♂, 15♀ “Mus. Leiden Snellius Exp. Ambon 15 Sept 1930” (CZPC, RMNH); 2♂ “MALUKU SERAM Sasarata 9 km E Wahai 16.1. 1997 J. Horák lgt.” (MALY); 1♂ “INDONESIA, WEST-SERAM: Kamarian 0-400m, 128.38 ö.L./ 3.20 s.B. 16 I-2 II 1986” (ARPC); 2♀ “CERAM, 12.2. Umg. Wahai | INDONESIA 1989 leg. Schödl 10” (NHMW); 1♀ “CERAM, 16.-18.2. Umg. Manusela 700-900m | INDONESIA 1989 leg. Schillhammer” (NHMW); 1♂ “Amboine” (MNHN); 2♂ “Ceram Illo C.Ribbe 1884” (MNHB); 2♂, 2♀ “Kairatoe West Seram Exp. Martin II.III 92” (MNHB); 1♀ “Wakollo Central Boeroe Exp. Martin V. 92” (MNHB); 2♂, 1♂ “Kapala Madang 650-1500 m.” (MNHB); 1♂, 3♀ “Oliasers Saparoea Exp. Martin I 92” (MNHB); 1♂ “Boeroe Denin VII. 1913” (MNHB); 1♀ “Amboina” (MNHB); 1♀ “Ceram” (MNHB); 1♂, 1♀ “Amboina Leitimur Exp. Martin XII 91” (MNHB); 1♀ “Bara, Buru 8-Sept. 1898. (Dumas.) | ex musaeo Tring | ♀ | Anomala lucidula Guér. m.d.Type vergl. Paris 4.vii.11.” (MNHB); 1♂ “AMBON, KOLLER. 6. 1906.” (MNHB); 1♀ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 5 Apr.’21” (MNHB); 1♀ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 9 10.II-16.III.’21” (MNHB); 1♂, 1♀ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 9 10.V-1.VI. 19’21” (MNHB); 1♂ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 9 1-28 June 1921” (MNHB); 2♂ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 6 29.III-10.IV’21” (MNHB); 1♂ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 5 | VI 1921” (MNHB); 1♂ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 8 25-26. IV 21” (MNHB); 1♀ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 9 20.IV-10.VII’21” (MNHB); 1♀ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 9 1-19.VII.1921” (MNHB); 1♂ “L.J.TOXOPEUS Buru,Station 4 29-31. Jan,.’21” (MNHB); 1♀ “Noordküst Boeroe Exp. Martin VI 92” (MNHB); 1♀ “Kajeli Boeroe Exp. Martin V.VI 92” (MNHB); 6♀ “INDONESIA E, Prov. Maluku tengah, Seram N, distr. Seram Utara, Horale (formar Saka) vill. env. 02°56’15”S, 129°04’54”E, 06.IV.2009, schrubs, gardens and secondary lowland forest, white light, leg D. Telnov & K. Greķe” (DTPC); 2♀ “INDONESIA E, Prov. Maluku tengah, Lease Island, Saparua, kota Saparua ~1,5 km NE, 03°33’31”S, 128°39’50”E, 11.IV.2009, secondary lowland forest & schrubs, beaten from young trees, leg. D.Telnov” (MNHB); 2♀ “INDONESIA E, Prov. Maluku tengah, Seram N, Horale (former Saka) vill. env. 02°56’15”S, 129°04’54”E, 07.IV.2009, edge of secondary lowland forest, UV light, leg. M.Kalniņš & Z. Pīpkalēja” (DTPC); 1♂ “INDONESIA E, 08. 04. 2009. Prov. Maluku tengah, Seram N, Wahai vill., hotel near the market, 02°47’37”S, 129°29’52”E, Seram Seashore Leg. M.Kalniņš & Z. Pīpkalēja” (DTPC); 2♂, 3♀ “Amboina” (SNSD); 1♂, 3♀ “INDONESIEN AMBON 21.02.95 Pl. Dila Anton leg. Dr. Gasche” (CZPC).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 9.6-14.0 mm. Width. 5.6-7.8 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with rather weak metallic-green shine; clypeus, forehead and metatibia often with coppery reflections; elytra usually of contrasting lighter brown colour, often also dark brown but with distinctly less metallic shine than head and pronotum; often elytral suture, elytral margin near the shoulder and abdominal sternites darkened. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal, sometimes almost rectangular; sides subparallel; corners rounded;

anterior margin weakly reflexed; rugose; punctation of frons very dense, partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0,63-0.68; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; usually anterior angle more marked than posterior angle; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; stria of subsutural interstice doubled in the anterior half, almost reaching the apex; second interstice with interrupted, third interstice with a somewhat interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation rather indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 11). Endophallus (Fig. 66).

Female: Pronotum slightly more convex than in males; more parallel-sided in dorsal view; metatibia stouter, apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger and longer; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala lucidula* is quite variable concerning size and colouration but it appears that, on average, *A. lucidula* has a less distinct metallic shine than the extremely similar species *A. ribbei*, *A. piruensis* and *A. echinata* and a more distinct contrasting colour difference between the dark castaneous, metallic head and pronotum and the lighter, almost non-metallic elytra compared with similar species like *A. keiana*, *A. paralucidula*, *A. ribbei*, *A. piruensis* and *A. echinata*. The examination of the aedeagus and endophallus is necessary to identify this species with certainty. Even if the parameres are almost identical with those of *A. keiana*, *A. paralucidula*, *A. ribbei*, *A. piruensis* and *A. echinata*, the ventral margin of the parameres is widely concave in *A. lucidula* whereas it is more convex in the basal half in the other species. The spinous endophallus of *A. lucidula* is very distinctive (Fig. 66) and cannot be confused with any of the other species.

Distribution: Moluccas: Seram, Ambon, Saparua Island, Buru.

Anomala paralucidula sp. nov. (Plate 85, fig. 9)
Holotype: ♂ “INDONESIA: N. C. Seram Manusela N. P., Wae Mual Plain 25 vii-2 ix ‘87 | Op. Raleigh. M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1987-262.” (BMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The name of *A. paralucidula* is referring to the close resemblance between this species and *A. lucidula*.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 12.6 mm. Width. 7.0 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with dark metallic-green shine which is stronger on the dorsal face, tibiae, metatarsi and abdominal sternites 2-5 (leaving out the posterior margin). Head. Clypeus weakly trapezoidal, almost rectangular; sides subparallel; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; rugose; punctation of frons very dense; vertex more sparsely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.67; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Somewhat attenuate, ratio length/ width nearly 3/4; broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior half of lateral margin not visible from above; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; stria of subsutural interstice doubled in the anterior half, almost reaching the apex; second interstice with interrupted, third interstice with a somewhat irregular, interrupted, and abbreviated secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, obtuse lateral tooth (probably worn off); terminal protibial tooth short, inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 12). Endophallus (Fig. 67).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: The somewhat attenuate pronotum (length/width ratio nearly 3/4) in combination with a longer antennal club (distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6) might be useful characters to separate *A. paralucidula* from the most similar species *A. lucidula*, *A. ribbei, A. piruensis* and *A. keiana*, all of which also occur on the southern Moluccas. However, because only a single specimen of *A. paralucidula* is available nothing is known about the variability of these characters. Because also the shape of the parameres is extremely similar between these species, the examination of the endophallus is necessary to identify *A. paralucidula* with certainty. In contrast to the similar external appearances and aedeagus shapes the endophalli are strikingly different between these four species. In *A. paralucidula* it is somewhat elongate and covered with isolated patches of short, almost scale-like spines (Fig. 67).

Distribution: The new species is only known from the Manusela National Park on Seram.

***Anomala keiana* Ohaus, 1915** (Plate 86, fig. 1)
Anomala keiana Ohaus, 1915a: 110 [description]
Anomala keiana var. *cuprifulgens* Ohaus, 1915a: 110 [infrasubspecific name]

Anomala keiana Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Little Kei. (H. Kühn); | Type | Anomala keiana Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 3♀ "Little Kei. (H. Kühn); | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala keiana Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂ "Little Kei. (H. Kühn); | ♂ | Cotype | Anomala keiana Ohs. " (MNHB); 1♂ "Little Kei. (H. Kühn); | Anomala keiana Ohs. Type [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 1♀ "Kl. Kei. Kühn S. | Ohaus determ. Anomala keiana Ohs. Cotype" (MNHB); 1♀ "Ins. Kei Staudgr. | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala keiana Ohs." (MNHB); 2♀ "Kei Toeal, I.-III.96 H.C. Webster | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala keiana Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂ "Kei Toeal, I.-III.96 H.C. Webster | ♂ | Cotype | Anomala keiana Ohs." (MNHB); 2♂ "Kei Toeal, I.-III.96 H.C. Webster | Cotype | Anomala keiana Ohs." (MNHB).

Anomala keiana var. *cuprifulgens* Ohaus: 1♀ "Kei Insel | ♀ | Type | A. keiana Ohs v. cuprifulgens Ohaus [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB) [unavailable name].

Note: In the publication containing the description of *A. keiana* and *A. keiana* var. *cuprifulgens*, Ohaus (1915) made a clear distinction between subspecies and varieties. According to Art. 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) all varieties described in Ohaus (1915) must be deemed infrasubspecific names and are therefore not available.

Additional material: 1♂ "Kei eilanden | Key Inseln | Anomala | exarata | Anomala exarata" (RMNH); 1♂ "Satkeeu Kl. Kei" (RMNH); 1♀ "Ins. Key | 110" (MNHB); 1♀ "Key. Ins. Tusi Langgur" (MNHB); 1♀ "Aru-Insel Wamma Dobbo C.Ribbe 1883 | 87684 | Det. F. Ohaus 1916 A. keiana var. Ohs." (MNHB); 3♂, 2♀ "INDONESIA or. KEI-ISLANDS 10km W Tual city, vic. Ohoidertawun vill. 10m, S5°37'13"/E132°39'20" 17.-20.II.2011 leg. A. Skale (013)" (ASPC, CZPC); 1♀ "Toeal Key | Anomala fuscoviridis Bl. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (ISNB); 1♂, 1♀ "Kei Insel" (ISNB); 2♀ "ILES KEY COLLECTION LE MOULT" (ISNB); 6♂, 8♀ "Key Insel" (SNSD); 1♂ "Aru Ins" (MNHB).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 99-108 mm. Width. 58-62 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus, forehead and legs often with coppery reflections; Head. Clypeus trapezoidal, sometimes almost rectangular; sides subparallel; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; rugose; punctation of frons very dense, partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.64-0.68; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; usually anterior angle more marked than posterior angle; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; four inner striae and striae of third costa distally deeply impressed; stria of subsutural interstice doubled in the anterior 2/3 to 3/4, almost reaching the apex; second interstice with interrupted, third interstice with a somewhat interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation rather indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc rather sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, square or obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, with a distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 13). Endophallus (Fig. 68).

Female: Pronotum slightly more convex than in males; more parallel-sided in dorsal view; metatibia stouter, apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth longer on average; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala keiana* is separated from similar species by the combination of the following characters: ventral margin of the enlarged protarsal claw with little tooth; majority of elytral punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected at the apex. The endophallus is conspicuously tube-shaped with a terminal sclerotized structure (Fig. 68). There is only one similar species occurring on the Kei islands (*A. unicornis*) with a smaller, slightly more parallel sided body shape and different parameres.

Distribution: Kei Islands, Aru Islands.

***Anomala ceramica* Ohaus, 1936** (Plate 86, fig. 2)

Anomala ceramica Ohaus, 1936b: 142, fig. 1 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Ceram Saparoea | Anomala ceramica Ohs." (MNHB).

Paralectotype: 1♂ "Ceram Saparoea | ♂ | Cotype | Anomala ceramica Ohs." (MNHB).

Note: A lectotype was designated because it is not entirely ceratin whether the type series was monospecific.

Additional material: 1♂ "Ceram Wallace |Museum Paris ex Coll. R.Oberthur" (MNHN); 1♀ "Ceram Ex Musaeo D.Sharp 1890 | Museum Paris ex Coll. R.Oberthur" (MNHN); 1♀ "Ceram | Collection E. Candeze | n. sp. Corvina cas | Det. F. Ohaus 1909 Anomala luctuosa Lansb. ♀" (ISNB).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 12.5-14.4 mm. Width. 7.3-8.5 mm. Colour. Black-brown to black without metallic shine. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus somewhat rugose; punctation of frons very dense and partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66-0.69; antennal club almost as long as segments 1–7 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctation rather coarse and dense, partly coalescing; laterally somewhat rugose. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second and third interstice with a somewhat irregular and interrupted secondary stria; micropunctation almost invisible. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae which are almost missing sometimes; apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With a single transverse row of hairs and a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia rather broad, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, with a distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 14). Endophallus (Fig. 69).

Female: Antennal club shorter than in males, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; sides of pronotum subparallel in the posterior 2/3; terminal protibial tooth slightly larger and more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala ceramica* is unique because of its dark castaneous to black colouration without metallic shine. The endophallus is unique by being extensively covered with patches of long spines.

Distribution: Seram, Saparua.

***Anomala echinata* sp. nov.** (Plate 86, fig. 3)

Holotype: ♂ "INDONESIA: N. C. Seram Manusela N. P., Wae Mual Plain 25 vii-2 ix '87 | Op. Raleigh. M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1987-262." (BMNH).

Paratypes: 5♂, 3♀ "INDONESIA: N. C. Seram Manusela N. P. , Wae Mual Plain 25 vii-2 ix '87 | Op. Raleigh. M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1987-262." (BMNH, CZPC); 1♂ "Manusela. C. Ceram, 2500 ft. Pratt, 1919. B.M.1932-116." (BMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The species epithet is referring to the spinose endophallus.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 15.2 mm. Width. 8.6 mm. Colour. Dorsal face with dark reddish brown ground colour with vivid metallic blue-green shine; ventral face dark brown with metallic-green shine; tibiae and tarsi dark metallic-green. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; rugose; punctation of frons very dense and partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.64; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; stria of subsutural interstice doubled from base to apical third, almost reaching the apex; second and third interstice with a somewhat irregular and interrupted secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 15). Endophallus (Fig. 70).

Female: Antennal club as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined. Sides of pronotum parallel in the posterior 2/3. Hind tibia apically more widened. Terminal protibial tooth larger. Inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 13.4-15.9 mm; body width. 8.0-8.9 mm. Metallic shine varies between green (most examined specimens), blue-green or coppery.

Diagnosis: *Anomala echinata* is most similar to *A. lucidula, A. manuselensis, A. keiana, A. paralucidula*, *A. ribbei*, and *A. piruensis* but is larger on average. Most examined specimens of *A. echinata* show a rather strong metallic shine which is otherwise only present in *A. piruensis* and sometimes in *A. ribbei*. The endophallus is very distinctive for its numerous long rigid spines (Fig. 70). The apex of the parameres is a little broader in lateral view than in the very similar Seramese species *A. lucidula, A. paralucidula*, *A. piruensis* and *A. ribbei*.

Distribution: *Anomala echinata* is so far only known from the Manusela National Park on Seram.

***Anomala piruensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 86, fig. 4)

Holotype: ♂ "Piroe, Ceram F.Muir. Jan. 1909 | F. Muir B.M.1914-413. | exarata Burm. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Paratypes: 2♀ "Honitetoe West Seram Exp.Martin III.92" (MNHB).

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after the type locality, the town Piru in W Seram.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 13.5 mm. Width. 7.6 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with vivid metallic-green shine; which is less strong on the ventral face; clypeus, forehead and tarsi somewhat coppery. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; rugose; punctation of frons very dense and partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.67; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior angles almost square; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; stria of subsutural interstice doubled from base to apical third, almost reaching the apex; second interstice with regular, third interstice with a somewhat irregular and interrupted secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 16). Endophallus (Fig. 71).

Female: Antennal club as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined; pronotum slightly more convex than in males; broadest before the middle in dorsal view; punctation of pronotum a little coarser. metatibia stouter, apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger and longer; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 13.5-14.0 mm; body width. 7.6-8.0 mm. Metallic shine green to blue-green.

Diagnosis: According to endophallic characters this species is a close relative of *A. echinata* and *A. ribbei*, but compared with *A. echinata*, the spines of the endophallus are distinctly shorter on average and the extremely long terminal and ventral spines as found in *A. echinata* are missing. In comparison to *A. ribbei* the spines are longer and less numerous.

Distribution: *Anomala piruensis* is only known from the holotype locality Piru and, providing the two females are assigned correctly, Honitetu in western Seram.

Notes: The two females were assigned tentatively to *A. piruensis* because colour, general morphology and collecting locality match with the male holotype. However, the final evidence can only be provided when more material becomes available.

***Anomala ribbei* sp. nov.** (Plate 86, fig. 5)

Holotype: ♂ "Ceram Illo C.Ribbe 1884. | 87688 | Det. F. Ohaus 1916 A. exarata var. Brm. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Paratypes: 1♂ "Ceram Illo C.Ribbe 1884. | 87688" (MNHB); 1♂ "Ceram Illo C.Ribbe 1884. | Anomala exarata Brm" (MNHB); 1♂ "Ceram Illo C.Ribbe 1884." (MNHN); 1♂ "Museum Leiden | Museum Leiden ANOMALA (A.) EXARATA BURM." (RMNH); 1♂ "Zuid Ceram 9-1915 | Det. F. Ohaus 1916 Anomala exarata Burm. var. [Ohaus's handwriting] | Museum Leiden. Anomala exarata Burm Det: | Cat.No 31" (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is names after the collector of most of the type material, the German lepidopterologist Carl Ribbe (1860-1934).

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid. Length. 12.2 mm. Width. 7.1 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with strong dark metallic-green shine; which is less strong on the ventral face; clypeus, forehead and tarsi somewhat coppery; elytra with purplish tinge. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; sides subparallel; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; rugose; punctation of frons very dense and partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.67; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; stria of subsutural interstice doubled from base to apical third, almost reaching the apex; second interstice with regular, third interstice with a somewhat irregular and interrupted secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae; hind margin with few longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 17). Endophallus (Fig. 72).

Female: Unknown. Two female specimens in the RMNH that could not be assigned to any other similar species may belong to *A. ribbei* because of the similar purplish reflection of the elytra. However, more material will be necessary to assign females with certainty.

Variability: Variable body size: length 11.6-13.1 mm; width 6.6-7.8 mm. Metallic shine weak (castaneous ground colour predominant) or strong (almost entirely covering the ground colour dorsally); colour of metallic shine green, blue-green or pink. Anterior angles of pronotum sometimes almost square. Secondary stria of third interstice sometimes abbreviated posteriorly.

Diagnosis: *Anomala ribbei* can only be separated from similar species with certainty by the examination of the endophallus which while similar to that of *A. echinata* and *A. piruensis* is bearing shorter, more numerous spines. The shape of the aedeagus alone is not informative enough to recognize this species because it is nearly identical with that of other Seramese species like *A. lucidula, A. paralucidula,* and *A. piruensis*. The metallic shine is variable in this species, but on average more present than in the very similar species *A. lucidula* and *A. paralucidula* and less vivid compared with *A. echinata* and *A. piruensis*.

Distribution: South-eastern Seram: Illu (situated between Kilmuri, 130°28'27"E 03°41'12"S, and Kisalaut, 130°18'E, 03°36'S, localities taken from Ribbe (1889)).

***Anomala manuselensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 86, fig. 6)

Holotype: ♂ "INDONESIA: N. C. Seram Manusela N. P. , Wae Mual Plain 25 vii-2 ix '87 | Op. Raleigh. M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1987-262." (BMNH).

Paratypes: 7♂, 6♀ "INDONESIA: N. C. Seram Manusela N. P. , Wae Mual Plain 25 vii-2 ix '87 | Op. Raleigh. M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1987-262." (BMNH, CZPC); 1♂ "Ceram Pratt 1919 [written on the cardboard bearing the specimen] | Manusela. C. Ceram, 2500 ft. Pratt, 1919. B.M.1932-116." (BMNH); 1♂ "Manusela. C. Ceram, 2500 ft. Pratt, 1919. B.M.1932-116." (BMNH); 1♂ "Manusela. C. Ceram, 2500 ft. Pratt, 1919. B.M.1932-116. | Ceram | G.C.Champion Coll. B.M.1927-409. (BMNH)" 6♂ "Manusela. C. Ceram, 2500 ft. Pratt, 1919. B.M.1932-116." (BMNH, CZPC); 1♂ "INDONESIA E, 08. 04. 2009. Prov. Maluku tengah, Seram N, Trans-Seram road between Masohi and Sawai, ~11 km SW Horale (Saka) vill. river valley, 03°01'44"S, 129°02'14"E leg. M.Kalniņš & Z. Pīpkalēja" (DTPC); 1♂ "CERAM, 16.-18.2. Umg. Manusela 700 – 900m (15) | INDONESIA 1989 leg. Schödl" (NHMW); 1♂ "Moens Wakaai Ceram. | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Det. Burm. | Cat.No. 29"

(RMNH); 1♂ “Moens Wakaai Ceram. |Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Det. Burm. | Cat.No. 28” (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the type locality, the Manusela National Park in central Seram.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 10.5 mm. Width. 6.3 mm. Colour. Uniformly dark castaneous with dark metallic-green shine (rather strong on head, pronotum and tibiae); clypeus and forehead with coppery shine; antenna light brown. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; frons confluently punctate; vertex densely but finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; subparallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, posterior angles somewhat more rounded than anterior angles; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected in the apical half; all primary striae distally rather deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; sparsely covered with decumbent setae (sparser and less distinct in the central part); apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become somewhat denser laterad; with distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia compact, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, basally with rather indistinct obtuse denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 18). Endophallus (Fig. 73).

Female: Antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; terminal protibial tooth longer, more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 10.4-12.0 mm; body width. 6.0-7.1 mm. Colour uniformly lighter or darker castaneous with usually rather strong dark metallic-green shine especially on head and pronotum which is, however, weak in some specimens. One specimen is coloured black with a vivid green head, pronotum and scutellum.

Diagnosis: *Anomala manuselensis* can only be differentiated from similar Seramese species by the examination of the aedeagus or endophallus. The parameres are relatively elongate, and their ventral margin is concave in lateral view. On average, it appears to be smaller than all similar species from Seram.

Distribution: Seram: Manusela National Park.

***Anomala unicornis* sp. nov.** (Plate 86, fig. 7)

Holotype: ♂ “Ins. Key Banda. | A. subterfusca Ohs. Ohs. | A. subterfus-ca Ohs. Key.” (MNHB).

Paratypes: 2♂ “Ins. Key Banda.” (MNHB); 1♀ “Ins. Key Banda. | 111” (MNHB); 1♂ “AMBOINA | Anomala subterfusca Cotype Ohs.” [= paralectotype of *A. subterfusca* Ohaus] (MNHB).

Derivatio nominis: The epithet is referring to the solitary terminal spine of the endophallus in this species.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; somewhat parallel-sided posteriorly; moderately convex. Length. 10.1 mm. Width. 6.3 mm. Colour. Uniformly castaneous with metallic-green shine which is somewhat stronger on head, pronotum and metatibia. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; frons confluently punctate; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.67; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; nearly parallel in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, posterior angles somewhat more rounded than anterior angles; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected in the apical half; all primary striae distally rather deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; sparsely covered with decumbent setae towards the margins; apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become somewhat denser laterad; without distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia compact, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 19). Endophallus (Fig. 74).

Female: Antennal club shorter, as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined; terminal protibial tooth longer, more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 10.0-12.3 mm; body width. 6.1-7.1 mm. Colour lighter or darker castaneous but always rather uniform; sides of pronotum often parallel in the posterior 2/3.

Diagnosis: In contrast to other species with apically connected elytral strial punctures from the Moluccas the body shape of *A. unicornis* is somewhat more subparallel posteriorly, and the sides of pronotum are parallel or subparallel in the posterior 2/3. Moreover, the ventral margin of the enlarged protarsal claw shows a little tooth. The parameres are relatively elongate (very similar to *A. manuselensis*), the endophallus is very distinctive with a larger solitary apical spine (accompanied by distinctly smaller spines).

Distribution: South Moluccas: Ambon, Kei Islands: Banda.

***Anomala subterfusca* Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 86, fig. 8)

Anomala subterfusca Ohaus, 1916: 51 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “CELEBES Grubauer | Type | Anomala subterfusca Ohs.” (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 1♀ “CELEBES Grubauer | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala subterfusca Ohs.” (MNHB) [= paratype of *A. wallacei*]. 1♂ “AMBOINA | Anomala subterfusca Ohs. Cotype” (MNHB) [= paratype of *A. unicornis*].

Additional material: 1♂ “C Sulawesi 6 km E Tambarana, 50 m 120.28.06E 1.11.15S 9.-11. July 1999 Bolm lgt. | Coll.P.Pacholatko Invt.No.” (CZPC); 1♀ “SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | Vert. Series 30m . actinic code : 17.ii.80 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281 | 45-3” (BMNH); 1♂ “SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | Vert. Series 20m. actinic 19.ii.80 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 2♀ “SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | Vert. Series 20m. actinic code 13.iii.80 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 2♂ “Vert.Series 30m. actinic code:15.iii.80 | SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 1♂ “Vert.Series 30m.actinic code:10.iii.80 | SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ “Vert.Series 30m.actinic code: 6.iii.80 | SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 1♂ “Vert.Series 30m.actinic code: 12.iii.80 | SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 1♂ “Vert.Series 30m.actinic code: 22.ii.80 | SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | S.L.Sutton C.J.Rees B.M. 1980-281” (BMNH); 1♀ “At MV light | Lowland rain forest. | SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | M.J.D.Brendell B.M.1980-280” (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ “BANGGAI ARCH., Potil Kecil, 1°28´S-123°34´E 12-19.ii.1980 | M.J.D.Brendell B.M.1980-280” (BMNH); 9♂, 25♀ “SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980 | At light | M.J.D.Brendell B.M.1980-280” (BMNH); 1♂ “Ost-Celebes Tombugu H. Kühn 1885” (MNHB); 1♂, 1♀ “Bangkei H. Kühn1885” (MNHB); 1♀ “Sula Mangoli Oct.-Novbr.Doherty” (MNHB); 1♂, 2♀ “Sula Besi Doherty” (MNHB); 2♂, 2♀ “Indonesia: SULAWESI E side Lake Matana, KgSalura: Nightjar Camp. 520 m. 13.x.1993” (ZMAN); ♂ “TOTOP CAMP along Batui river 1°09‘S 122°31‘30”E SW of Luwuk 120m, 21.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 19 Lowland rainforest along river” (ZMAN); 2♀ “LUWUK-BIAK-POH-ROAD at km 24 9km N of Biak 300m, 23.X.1989 | INDONESIA Sulawesi Tengah J.P. Duffels | Sample Sul. 22 Slightly disturbed forest along river At light” (ZMAN); 1% “INDONESIA N-Sulawesi 5 km NE Tabulo, Managga village 50-200m N 0°32’75”, E 122°10’10” 28.II.2009 leg. A. Skale (013)” (CZPC).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 9.4-11.1 mm. Width. 5.5-6.4 mm. Colour. Ground colour orange brown to castaneous with more or less distinct metallic-green shine; head, pronotum, scutellum, metatibia and metatarsi usually darker with stronger metallic shine; clypeus often with coppery reflections; elytra light brown to black with metallic-greenish to bluish shine. Head. Clypeus subrectangular or slightly trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; punctation of frons confluent; vertex densely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.67-0.68; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and slightly sinuate in the anterior third; anterior and posterior angles obtuse and slightly rounded off; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; disc sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae which are worn in the central area; apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia compact, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial very tooth short, almost straight; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 20). Endophallus (Fig. 75).

Female: Body shape a little stouter than in males; antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; sides of pronotum parallel in the posterior 2/3; hind tibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth longer and more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala subterfusca* is externally virtually identical to *A. adunca* which has, however, distinctly more hooked tips of the parameres. While *A. wallacei* and *A. sulselensis* are extremely similar they appear to be larger on average and are usually darker coloured. Additionally the parameres of the latter two species are distinctly shorter. The endophalli of *A. subterfusca*, *A. adunca*, *A. wallacei* and *A. sulselensis* show all the same general shape (Figs 75-79) but differ concerning the arrangement of the sclerites. In *A. subterfusca* there are several groups of backwards-pointed spikes, which are more numerous on the left side of the endophallus.

Distribution: *Anomala subterfusca* is only known from the south coast of North Sulawesi, the north-eastern part of Central Sulawesi and the Banggai- and Sula Archipelago.

Anomala adunca **sp. nov.** (Plate 86, fig. 9)

Holotype: ♂ “W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Koelawi 3100 F. III 37 | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfusca Ohs.” (MNHB).

Paratypes: 2♂ “W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Koelawi 3100 F. III 37 | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfusca Ohs.” (MNHB, CZPC); 1♀ “W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | Kintabaroe 600 F. XI 36 | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfusca Ohs. ♀”. (MNHB); 1♀ “W. Celebes Paloe Kalis | ♀ | Anomala subterfus-ca Ohs.” (MNHB); 1♂, 1♀ “Museum Leiden Dr. J.v.d. Vecht Paloe W. Celebes Dec. 1938” (RMNH); 1♂, 2♀ “W.Celebes Sidaonta Paloe J.P.Ch. Kalis 4500´.1937.” (MNHN); 1♂ “W.Celebes Loda Paloe J.P.Ch.Kalis 4000´.1937.” (MNHN); 1♀ “W.Celebes Kulawi Paloe J.P.Ch.Kalis 4500´.1937.” (MNHN); 2♀ “INDONESIA C-SULAWESI, POSO,11-16.iv.1999,1-400 m,5-10km SW TAMBARANA BECVÁR & ZÁBRANSKÝ leg” (CZPC); 2♀ “Sulawesi Tengah Palu, Gunung Gawalise November 1999 leg. local collector” (CZPC).

Derivatio nominis: The species name (Latin: adunca, meaning “hooked”) refers to the hooked apices of the parameres.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.9 mm. Width. 6.5 mm. Colour. Black-brown with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus with coppery reflections. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus somewhat rugose; punctation of frons very dense and partly confluent; vertex more sparsely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and slightly sinuate in the anterior third; anterior angles and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected in the distal half of elytra; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae which are worn in the central area; apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 21). Endophallus (Figs 76-77).

Female: Body shape a little stouter. Antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Sides of pronotum parallel in the posterior 2/3. Hind tibia apically more widened. Terminal protibial tooth longer, more bent outwards. Inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 8.5-12.5 mm; body width. 5.3-7.0 mm. *Anomala adunca* shows a rather high colour variability. The ground colour is lighter or darker castaneous with usually weak metallic-green shine (sometimes stronger on head and pronotum). Several specimens are coloured dark red with black borders dorsally, a few specimens are predominantly black-brown.

Diagnosis: *Anomala adunca* is externally identical with *A. subterfusca* but the apices of the parameres are distinctly more hooked. A red colour variant like in *A. adunca* is unknown in *A. subterfusca*. The also very similar species *A. wallacei* and *A. sulselensis* appear to be somewhat larger on average and are usually darker coloured. Their parameres are shorter compared with *A. adunca* and *A. subterfusca*. The endophalli of *A. subterfusca*, *A. adunca*, *A. wallacei* and *A. sulselensis* show all the same general shape (Figs 75-79) but differ concerning the arrangement of the sclerites. *Anomala adunca* shows a typical arrangement of several backwards-pointed thorns.

Distribution: *Anomala adunca* is so far only known from several localities in a relatively small area in western Central Sulawesi (Palu, Kulawi: 01°26'43"S, 119°59'11"E, Kintabaru: 01°04'42"S, 119°54'28"E, Sidaunta: 119°58'E, 1°21'S, Loda [not localizable]).

***Anomala wallacei* sp. nov.** (Plate 87, fig. 1)

Holotype: ♂ "Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone Np, Toraut ca. 250 m, 27.-30.03.00 leg. C. Zorn & A. Kallies" (CZPC, later MNHB).

Paratypes: 1♂ "Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone Np, Toraut ca. 250 m, 27.-30.03.00 leg. C. Zorn & A. Kallies" (CZPC); 1♂ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. February 1985. | Site 3, 200m. Toraut alluv. for J.D.Holloway 1.2.ii.1985 | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. November 1985. | Rothamsted light trap, site 2, 220m. H.Barlow | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10 | 45.4" (BMNH);1♀ "At light | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. November 1985. | Rothamsted light trap, site 1, 200m. H.Barlow | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 2♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. February 1985. | Rothamsted light trap, site 1, 200m. H.Barlow | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. February 1985. | Site 9, 492m. Tumpah Transect J.D.Holloway | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. April 1985. | Lowland forest ca 200m. | Malaise trap | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. December 1985. | G.Mogogonipa summit, 1008m. | At light | R.Ent.Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ "at light | Base camp area ca 190m | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. December 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♀ "at light | Base camp area ca 190m | INDONESIA : SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P. November 1985. | R.Ent.Soc.Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ "ex H.J.Carter. 1920-444" (BMNH); 1♂ "Menado leg. S. Leefmans April 1924. | 20 | ex coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN); 2♂ "Menado leg. S. Leefmans April 1924. | ex coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN); 1♀ "Menado Mai 1924 leg. de Witt | ex coll. S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN); 2♂, 3♀ "Celebes MINAHASSA VII – 1906 | coll. F C DRESCHER" (ZMAN); 1♂ "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. SULAWESI Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park River Tumpah Picnic S. X. 1985, station: 012 Leg. J. Van Stalle" (ISNB); 1♂, 1♀ "INDONESIA N-Sulawesi 1-2 km S Airmadidi, 260m N 1°22'57", E 124°59'76", LF 18.II.2009 leg. Skale (004)" (CZPC, ASPC); 1♂ "INDONESIA N-Sulawesi Doloduo village 150m, 0°31'03"N, 123°57'24"E 31.I.-2.II.2006 leg. A. Skale LF" (ASPC); 1♀ "Menado (Célèbes) 13-II-1929 Prince Léopold|Ohaus determ. Anomala fuscoviridis Blanch. | Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. | Anom. fuscoviridis Blanch. Burgeon L. 1930 det:" (ISNB); 1♂ "Menado Celebes June-Oct.1926 | Perberton Coll." (MNHB); 2♂, 1♀ "Celebes" (MNHB); 1♂ "Celebes Böttcher, Berl nC.2 | Anomala fuscoviridis" (MNHB); 1♀ "RMNH / HH 438 N SULAWESI: DUMOGA BONE NP Page Subcamp alt.m 302 03-06.ix.1985 J Huijbregts | multistr ever-green forest at light" (RMNH); 1♀ "RMNH / HH 335 N SULAWESI: DUMOGA BONE NP Base Camp alt.m 211 18-24.v.1985 J Huijbregts | cult area at light" (RMNH); 1♂ "Hoedt. Minahassa | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Det: Burm. | Cat.No. 3" (RMNH); 1♀ "Hoedt. Minahassa | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Det: Burm. | Cat.No. 4" (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913).

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.3 mm. Width. 6.8 mm. Colour. Dark castaneous to black with distinct green to coppery metallic shine (somewhat stronger on metatibia, head and pronotum); elytra black with blue-green metallic shine (sutural interval with coppery shine). Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; punctation of forehead confluent; vertex densely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.67; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and slightly sinuate in the anterior third; anterior angles and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (denser towards sides, somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with distinctly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected in the distal half of elytra; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae (shorter and indistinct in the central area); apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia compact, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 22). Endophallus (Fig. 78).

Female: Body shape a little stouter; sides of pronotum nearly parallel posteriorly; antennal club distinctly shorter than in males, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth longer, more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 10.4-11.9 mm; body width. 6.0-6.9 mm. The body colour varies from dark castaneous to nearly black with distinct metallic-green to coppery shine. The elytra are usually less metallic.

Diagnosis: *Anomala wallacei* is the sibling species of *A. sulselensis* from South Sulawesi. Morphologically it can only be distinguished from this species by the different shape of the parameres and the endophallus. The apex of the parameres is slightly more narrow and less rounded in lateral view in *A. wallacei*, and the large right spine is attached to the membranous endophallus by a large sclerotized plate. Judging on the available material, it seems that *A. wallacei* is usually darker coloured than *A. sulselensis*, which is more or less uniformly castaneous. The otherwise very similar species are *A. adunca* and *A. subterfusca* have very different aedeagi.

Distribution: *Anomala wallacei* is only known from province North Sulawesi: Pone, Minahassa, Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park.

***Anomala sulselensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 87, fig. 2)

Holotype: ♂ "S.Celebes Bonthain C.Ribbe 1884. | 87694 | Det. F. Ohaus 1916 Anomala fuscoviridis Bl." (MNHB).

Paratypes: 1♂ "S. Celebes Patuhuang Jan. 1896 H. Fruhstorfer." (MNHN); 1♀ "S. Celebes Patuhuang Jan.1896 H. Fruhstorfer." (MNHB); 1♂ "Borombiroe Songoeminasa 5-V-46" (ZMAN); 1♀ "ex coll. C.v. Nidek | South Celebes Lompoh Batang 200 m. Leg. H. LUCHT | S. Celebes" (ZMAN); 2♀ "Makassar VII – 29 leg. Prof. Roepke | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS" (ZMAN).

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after the province Sulsel which is an abbreviation of Sulawesi Selatan (= South Sulawesi).

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.4 mm. Width. 6.9 mm. Colour. Dark castaneous with weak metallic-green shine (somewhat stronger on metatibia, head and pronotum); elytra somewhat lighter castaneous. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; punctation of forehead confluent; vertex densely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.68; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and slightly sinuate in the anterior third; anterior angles and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with very convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected in the distal half of elytra; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae (shorter and indistinct in the central area); apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia compact, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 23). Endophallus (Fig. 79).

Female: Body shape a little stouter than in males; sides of pronotum nearly parallel posteriorly; antennal club distinctly shorter than in males, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth longer, more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 11.1-12.2 mm; body width. 6.5-6.9 mm. All examined specimens of *A. sulselensis* were rather uniformly lighter to darker castaneous.

Diagnosis: *Anomala sulselensis* is the southern sister species of *A. wallacei* from northern Sulawesi and is morphologically separated from that species by the shape and structure of the aedeagus. Moreover, all examined specimens of *A. sulselensis* are coloured castaneous whereas *A. wallacei* is almost always black-brown or black. The apex of the parameres is broader and more rounded in *A. sulselensis* in lateral view compared with *A. wallacei* (Figs 78-79). The most reliable character is the endophallus of which the large right spine is not attached to the membrane by a large sclerotized “foot” as in *A. wallacei*. The smaller spine-like denticles on the right side of the endophallus are situated closely to the large spine. The left side of the endophallus is armed with a large spine, and some additional moderately sized spines are situated ventrally of the latter. A reliable differentiation between *A. sulselensis*, *A. adunca* and *A. subterfusca* is also only possible by the aedeageal characters. Slight colouration differences between these species are subject to variation and therefore not reliable.

Distribution: *Anomala sulselensis* is so far only known from several localities in south-western Sulawesi: Bonthain, Patunuang (119°28’25”E 05°09’21”S), Sungguminasa (Soenggoeminasa: 119°27’04”E 05°11’50”S), Lompobatang.

Anomala fuscoviridis Hombron et Jacquinot, 1846 (Plate 87, figs 3-4)

Anomala fuscoviridis Hombron, Jacquinot, 1846: plate 8, fig. 4

Anomala fuscoviridis: Blanchard, 1851: 192 (redescription)

Anomala fuscoviridis: Blanchard, 1853: 115 (description referring to the illustration in atlas volume 1846)

Lectotype [here designated]: ♀ “1309 41 | A. fuscoviridis. Hombr. et Jacq. Triton Bay (Nelle Hollande). M. Hombron” (MNHN).

Additional material: 1♂ “N. Moluccas Bacan Isl. Mt. Sibela, 14km SE Labuha (primary forst) 400m 02.-13.02.96 / 0°38’ /127°32’ leg. V.Siniaev & E.Afonin” (CZPC); 1♀ “36289 | Wallace | Moluccas, Batchian | Fry Coll. 1905-100” (BMNH); 1♀ “Batchian | Bowring. 63.47*” (BMNH); 1♂, 2♀ “Dankmeijer Ternate Westmoisson 1924/5 | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS” (ZMAN); 1♂, 1♀ “Molukken | det.Fr.OHAUS 1924 Anomala fuscoviridis” (ZMAN); 1♀ “Ternate | Ohaus determ. Anomala fuscoviridis Ohs.” (ZMAN); 1♂, 1♀ “Ternate Dankmeijer, 1924 | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS” (ZMAN); 2♂ “Ned.Ind. Archipel A. Koller Batjan 8/1906 | Determinatio 1911 F.Ohaus | ♂ | coll. F.C. DRESCHER” (ZMAN); 1♂, 1♀ “M.J.v.DIEJEN Halmahera Tobelo (1933 don.) (ZMAN); 1♀ “Ternate | Ohaus determ. Anomala exarata Brm.” (ZMAN); 1♀ “Ned.Ind.Archipel A. Koller Batjan 8/1906 | Determinatio 1911 F.Ohaus | ♀| coll. F.C. DRESCHER | Ohaus determin.1911 Anomala exarata Burm. v. nigripennis Ohs. ♂.” (ZMAN); 1♀ “34289 | Wallace | Moluccas. Batchian | Fry Coll. 1905-100.” (BMNH); 1♀ “Batchian | Bowring. 63.47*” (BMNH); 1♀ “N. MOLUCCAS: Halmahera. Arjango. 16. vii.1954. A.H.G. Alston. B.M. 1954-414.” (BMNH); 1♀ “N. MOLUCCAS: Halmahera, Idamdehi. 12. viii.1954. A.H.G. Alston. B.M. 1954-414.” (BMNH); 2♀ “Bernstein Ternate | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det.” (RMNH); 2♂, 3♀ “v.d.W. Celebes Tern. | Coll. Veth | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det.” (RMNH); 2♂, 4♀ “Ternate | Collectie Mr. J. L. C. van Essen | Coll. Veth | A. exarata Burm. unausgef. kl. 5 [Ohaus’ handwriting] | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det. | Cat.No. 18” (RMNH); 1♂, 1♀ “R.M.N.H. pwl- MOLUCCAS. TERNATE 18.VI.1985 J. HUIJBREGTS | SINGLED AT NIGHT” (RMNH); 3♂, 1♀ “Museum Leiden Snellius Exp Tidore 24-29 Sept 1929” (RMNH); 1♀ “Bernstein Noord Halmaheira.” (RMNH); 1♀ “W.J.E. Hekmeyer Molukken | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det. | Cat.No. 24” (RMNH); 1♀ “W.J.E. Hekmeyer Molukken | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det. | Cat.No. 25” (RMNH); 1♀ “Bernst. Salawatti | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det. | Cat.No. 40” (RMNH); 1♂ “Bernstein Zuid Halmaheira. | Museum Leiden Anomala exarata Burm Det. | Cat.No.

22” (RMNH); 10♀ “RMNH / HH 366 MOLUCCAS: BACAN Wayaua alt.m ca 50 23-26.vi.1985 J Huijbregts | logged forest hand coll” (CZPC, RMNH); 1♀ “RMNH / HH 389 MOLUCCAS: BACAN Mt Bibinoi, 3 km SSW of alt.m ca 200 09.vii.1985 J Huijbregts | logged forest hand coll” (RMNH); 1♀ “INDONESIA, prov. Maluku Utara (North Moluccas), Halmahera, Halmahera tengah (Central), Weda Selatan dist., Loleo vill. SW env. Tilope vill. env. 0°13’58,16”N 127°54’27,18”E, 18-20.IX.2007, plantations, white light, leg. D.Telnov & K. Greķe” (DTPC); 1♂ “´TERNATE A.R. WALLACE | ex musaeo H W. BATES | Anomala fuscoviridis Bl. H+J. m.d.Typevergl.Paris 4.vii.11.” (MNHB); 1♀ “Dodinga Halmaheira Doherty VIII” (MNHB); 1♀ “Laboean Batjan Doherty II.III” (MNHB); 1♂ “Batjan C.Ribbe 1885.” (MNHB); 2♂ “Ternate” (MNHB); 1♂, 1♀ “Ternate Lagleize” (MNHB); 1♀ “Obi-Ins. 1902 Waterstradt S.” (MNHB); 1♂ “Ternate Böttcher, BerlinC. 2” (MNHB); 1♂ “Patjan” (MNHB); 1♀ “Halmahera” (MNHB); 1♀ “Ins. Djilolo” (MNHB); 1♂ “Malakku” (MNHB); 1♀ “Halmahera Schauer, Berlin” (MNHB); 1♀ “Ternate” (MNHB); INDONESIA, prov. Maluku Utara (North Moluccas), Halmahera, Halmahera tengah (Central), Weda Saelatan dist., Wairoro vill. ~10 km W, Gunung Benteng mt ridge, 0°12’20,19”N 127°48’44,87”E, ~350 m, 18.IX.2007, primary rain forest, river valley, leg. D.Telnov & K.Greķe” (DTPC); 1♂ “N. Moluccas Bacan Isl. Mt. Sibela, 14km SE Labuha (primary forest) 400m 02.-13.02.96 / 0°38´/127°32´ leg. V.Siniaev & E.Afonin” (CZPC); 8♂, 1♀ “MUSEUM PARIS MOLUQUES TERNATE RAFFRAY & MAINDRON 1878” (MNHN); 1♂ “Aru | G. Severin Ins. Aru” (RMNH); 1♀ “INDONESIA, prov. Maluku Utara (North Moluccas), Halmahera, Halmahera tengah (Central), Weda Selatan dist., Loleo vill. S env., Tilope vill. 15 km SW Oham 0°14’46,74”N 127°52’38,19”E, ~190 m, 20.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, leg. D.Telnov & K. Greķe” (DTPC); 11♂, 6♀ “Molukken | Sig. R. Oberthür Eing.Nr.4, 1956” (ZFMK).

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.5-14.3 mm. Width. 6.4-7.8 mm. Colour. Ventral side including antenna, legs and pygidium brown to castaneous with very weak metallic-green shine; femora somewhat lighter, sometimes almost testaceous; colouration of dorsal side variable: light specimens castaneous with the elytra usually somewhat darker; dark specimens nearly entirely black with greenish to bluish metallic shine (less distinct on elytra). Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; vertex densely and finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66-0.69; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3; strongly convergent and slightly sinuate in the anterior third; anterior angles and posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete; with moderately sized, moderately dense punctures (denser towards sides, somewhat finer and sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with very convex intervals; majority of punctures of inner primary striae longitudinally connected; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; lateral intervals distally very narrow, hardly broader than striae; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly doubled secondary stria which is almost reaching the apex; second interstice with almost complete secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose, opaque; sparsely covered with grey decumbent setae (usually shorter, indistinct or missing in the central area); apex with longer suberect setae. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia compact, with a short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with distinct obtuse denticle approximately in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 24). Endophallus (Fig. 80).

Female: Body shape a little stouter than in males; sides of pronotum nearly parallel posteriorly; antennal club distinctly shorter than in males, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; terminal protibial tooth larger, more bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala fuscoviridis* is closely related to *A. wallacei*, *A. sulselensis*, *A. adunca*, and *A. subterfusca* which all share a very similar structure of the endophallus and very regular elytral primary striae of which the majority of punctures are longitudinally connected. Apart from the fact that none of the other mentioned species occurs in the Moluccas, *A. fuscoviridis* usually has a typical light brown to castaneous ventral side with testaceous femora in contrast to the usually much darker dorsal side. So far such colour pattern was otherwise only found in some specimens of *A. subterfusca* which is distinctly smaller than *A. fuscoviridis*. However, there are also entirely black specimens in *A. fuscoviridis*, and the most distinctive morphological characters of *A. fuscoviridis* are the rather short parameres and the very typical endophallus with several spines of which the most basal one is conspicuously large.

Distribution: *Anomala fuscoviridis* is known from several islands of the northern Moluccas (Halmahera, Ternate, Bacan, Obi). The record "Aru" is doubtful and needs confirmation. The type locality (Indonesian Papua: Triton Bay) is almost certainly wrong.

Anomala assimilis **Boisduval, 1835** (Plate 87, fig. 5)

Anomala assimilis Boisduval, 1835: 191 [description]

Anomala ohausiana Burgeon, 1932: 79, fig. 2 [description] **syn. nov.**

A. assimilis Boisduval: Lectotype [here designated]: ♀ "LAFERTE 7628. | Anomala assim-ilis Dej. ex Mus. Dej. id. Boisd. Ins. Waigiou. [handwritten by unknown author]| Ex-Musaeo D.Sharp 1890 | Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN).

Paralectotype: 1♀ "LAFERTÉ 7627. | Ex-Musaeo D.Sharp 1890" (MNHN).

Note: When describing *A. assimilis*, Boisduval (1835) was referring to material from the Dejean collection (Dejean 1833). Parts of Dejean's Lamellicornia material were moved to the collection of Th. de la Ferté and afterwards transferred via the collections of D. Sharp and R. Oberthür to the MNHN (Horn et al. 1990a, 1990b). All this is consistent with the label data of the above specimen, even though the handwritten label of the lectotype could not be assigned to any of the mentioned collectors with certainty. Therefore, the above specimens are considered to be type specimens of *A. assimilis* Boisduval and designated as lectotype and paralectotype accordingly.

A. ohausiana Burgeon: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Sakoemi (Nouvelle Guinée) II-III 1929 Prince Léopold | Ohaus determ. Anomala n. sp. b. novoguineensis Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting] | Anomala Ohausiana n.sp. Type [Burgeon's handwriting] Burgeon L. 1930 det. | TYPE | cf. Mém Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. (hors série) IV. 4 (1932) p. 79" (ISNB).

Paralectotype: 1♀ "Sakoemi (Nouvelle Guinée) II-III 1929 Prince Léopold | Anomala Ohausiana n sp Para=Type [Burgeon's handwriting] Burgeon L. 1930 det: | Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B." (ISNB).

Additional material: 1♂ "Waigiou | Bowring. 63.47* (BMNH); 2♂ "IRIAN JAYA 3-11.11 SORONG reg. 1994 AIAWASI will. env. VI. Cihlár lgt | Anomala assimilis BOISDUVAL det. Zorn, 2001" (CZPC); 2♂,1♀ "New Guinea Pratt." (BMNH); 5♂,1♀ "Geelvink Bay, Dutch N.Guinea. Pratt, 1920. B.M.1932-116." (BMNH, CZPC); 2♂ "Geelvink Bay, Dutch N.Guinea. Pratt, 1920. B.M.1932-116. | Geelvink bay. Pratt" (BMNH); 1♂ "Geelvink Bay 4 h Fig. 19. ♂ Anomala assimilis | D.Sharp Coll. B.M. 1932-116." (BMNH); 1♂ "Geelvink Bay. Pratt | Geelvink bay, Dutch N.Guinea. Pratt,1920. B.M.1932-116." (BMNH); 1♂, 3♀ "NW New Guinea Sorong Malano 24-31.x.1948 M.A. Lieftinck" (RMNH); 3♂, 1♀ "MISOOL Id. (W.) 0-75m. Fakal. 8.ix – 20.x.1948 M.A. Lieftinck" (RMNH); 1♂ "Nov Guin S. Anday. | Collection E. CANDÈZE | Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B." (ISNB); 1♂ "N. Guinea Amberbaki | Fuscoviridis Blanch | Collection E. CANDÈZE | Fuscoviridis Bl. N. Guin. LSG | Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B." (ISNB); 1♂, 5♀ "Roon Island YENDE 60m, at light 7.XI.1993 | INDONESIA Irian Jaya A.J. de Boer A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos" (CZPC, ZMAN); 1♀ "INDONESIA, Irian Jaya, Sorong, 29.IX-8.X.1992 leg. Balázs B." (HNMB); 2♂, 10♀ "MUSEUM PARIS NOUV. GUINÉE BAIE DE GEELVINK RAFFRAY MAINDRON 1878" (MNHN); 1♀ "N. Guinée Laglaize" (MNHN); 1♂ "Nov Guin S. Mansinam. | Ex-Musaeo VAN LANSBERGE" (MNHN); 4♀ "N. Guinea Amberbaki | Ex-Musaeo VAN LANSBERGE" (MNHN); 2♀ "MUSEUM PARIS NOUV. GUINÉE DOREY RAFFRAY MAINDRON 1878" (MNHN).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 12.5-16.8 mm. Width. 7.0-8.8 mm. Colour. Uniformly dark castaneous; abdominal sternites anterior of the lateral hair patch and usually anterior part of the lateral margin of the elytra blackened; head, pronotum, and legs with greenish metallic shine, sometimes whole body more or less green metallic. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal with broadly rounded front angles; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus very densely, frons densely, vertex sparsely and very finely punctate; ratio interocular distance / width of head ca. 0.65; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest at the base; sides subparallel in the posterior 2/3, strongly convergent and usually slightly sinuate before the square and produced front angles; posterior angles obtuse, weakly rounded; basal marginal line complete, but sometimes indistinct before the scutellum; punctation fine and rather sparse on disc, gradually denser and punctures larger towards the sides but sparse and fine again adjacent to the lateral edges. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; subsutural interstice with secondary stria which is irregularly divided in the anterior 2/3; sometimes subsutural interstice irregularly punctate in the anterior third; second and third interstice with a complete secondary stria; whole surface with distinct but sparse and extremely fine micropunctation. Pygidium. Densely granulo-rugose, opaque; covered with grey decumbent setae; apex with longer suberect setae; sometimes hairs missing in the central part. Abdominal sternites. With a single transverse row of hairs and a distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate.

Legs. Hind tibia stout, fusiform; lateral tooth of protibia rather short, usually square; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged but not toothed or angled. Aedeagus (Fig. 25); apices of parameres sometimes distinctly bulged. Endophallus (Fig. 81).

Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in males; hind tibia stouter, apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala assimilis* is easily separated from all other Papuan *Anomala* species by a pygidium covered with decumbent setae which are, however, sometimes abraded away on the disc in some specimens. The parameres show ventroapically a small membranous area which is very distinctive for this species.

Distribution: Raja Ampat: Waigeo, Misool; Indonesian Papua: Sorong, Geelvink-Bay (= Teluk Cenderawasih), Sakauni (= Sakumi), Roon Island, Mansinam Island.

Anomala novoguineensis **Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 87, figs 6-9)

Anomala novoguineensis Ohaus, 1916: 55 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “Humboldt Bay. Sept.-Oct. 1893. W.Doherty | ♂ | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.” (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 1♂ “D.N.GUINEA Sattelberg | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.” (MNHB); 1♀ “D.N.GUINEA Sattelberg | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.” (MNHB); 1♀ “D.N.GUINEA Wahnes | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.” (MNHB); 1♂ “D. N. Guinea 111 Kais.Augustafl.-Exp.Bürgers S.G. | 110778 | Co-Type” (MNHB); 1♂ “Holl. N.-Guinea Centralgeb. Ende XII.10. Moszkowski S.G. | 110777 | Co-Type” (MNHB); 1♂ “D.N.Guinea 259 Lager am Rosensee 10.ii.13 Kais.Augustafl.Exp. Bürgers S.G. | 110776 | Co-Type | Ohaus determin.1915 Anomala novoguineensis Ohs. Cotype ♂.” (MNHB) [= paratype of *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov.].

Additional material: 1♂ “Bongu Dtsch. N. Guin | ♂ | EX COLL. F. SCHNEIDER | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.” (MNHB) [invalid type designation by Ohaus]. 1♀ “D. N. Guinea Sattelberg” (MNHB); 1♀ “D. N. Guinea Wareo” (MNHB); 1♂ “D. Neu-Guinea. Wahnes Fran-klin Müller | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs.” (MNHB) [invalid type designation by Ohaus]. 1♂ “PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe Prov. coast, Buso river via 13. x. 1979 J.H. Martin | BM. 1980-274” (BMNH); 2♂, 1♀: “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Humboldt Bay Dist. Pukusan Dist. West of Tami River. vi.1937. | W.Stüber. B.M.1938-177.” (BMNH); 1♂ “Stn. No. 51. | NEW GUINEA: Madang Dist., Finisterre Mts. Budemu c. 4000 ft. 15-24.x.1964” (BMNH); 4♂ “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts., Mt. Lina. 3,500ft. iii. 1936. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1936-271.” (BMNH); 1♂ “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts.Sabron. 930 ft. iv.1936. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1936-271.” (BMNH); 1♀ “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Humboldt Bay. Hollandia, iv.1936. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1936-271.” (BMNH); 2♂ “Humboldt Bay | Nevinson Coll. 1918-14.” (BMNH); 2♂ “New Guinea99.97 | Humboldt Bay 99.97” (BMNH); 1♂ “TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA: Wantoat. 2.1.1958. J.Smart. | Brit. Mus.1957-693.” (BMNH); 1♀ “Salamaua N.GUINEA FHTAYLOR” (BMNH); 5♂ “Neth. Ind.-Amer. New Guinea Exp. 1938-39. – m. Hollandia VII. 38 L.J.Toxopeus lg.” (RMNH); 3♂ “Neth. Ind.-Amer. New Guinea Exp. 1938-39. – m. Hollandia VII. 38 L.J.Toxopeus lg. Sentaniemeer” (RMNH); 1♂ “Nw.-Guinea Hollandia | Museum Leiden Collection Van Doesburg rec. 1973” (RMNH); 38♂ “Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Araucaria Camp 800 m iii. 1939 L.J.Toxopeus” (CZPC, RMNH); 2♂ “Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Araucaria Camp 800 m 2.iv. 1939 L.J.Toxopeus” (RMNH); 2♂ “Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Araucaria Camp 800 m 3.iv. 1939 L.J.Toxopeus” (RMNH); 10♂ “Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Bernhard Camp 50 m vii-xi. 1938 L.J.Toxopeus” (RMNH); 1♂ “Neth. Ind.-Amer. New Guinea Exp. Bernhard Camp 50 m 23. vii. 1938 L.J.Toxopeus leg.” (RMNH); 5♂ “IRIAN JAYA Sraße v.Nabire n.Mapia 23.VII.1996 km 54 leg. SCHÜLE STÜBEN” (CZPC); 1♂, 2♀ “Bolan Gbg N.Guinea” (ISNB); 4♂, 21♀ “Bolan Gbg N.Guinea” (SNSD); 1♂ “D. Neu-Guinea. Wahnes, Fran-klin Müller” (SNSD); 3♂, 7♀ “R. VOORHOEVE Nieuw Guinea Tami rivier Hollandia 1930” (ZMAN); 1♂ “G. den Hoed Ned. Nw Guinea H’dia 6-58” (ZMAN); 1♂ “N. N. Guinea | 25 31 | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS | Anomala” (ZMAN); 1♂, 1♀ “Hollandia 10. Ok | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS” (ZMAN); 2♀ “Hollandia Aug. 10. K. E.” (ZMAN); 2♂ “INDONESIA Irian Jaya 50km S Nabire Pusppenssat 30.XII.1996 leg. A.Weigel)” (CZPC, NME).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 10.6-15.1 mm. Width. 6.5-8.9 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous or black-brown with metallic-green shine (usually stronger on legs, head, pronotum, and scutellum); clypeus and forehead sometimes with coppery reflections; antenna light brown; colour of elytra very variable: in lightest specimens testaceous with darkened suture and a brown humeral patch; area behind scutellum and distolateral part often brown (usually leaving out lateral margin); in dark specimens elytra entirely black (often with a light brown anterior epipleura) or black with orange-brown basal marks between humerus and scutellum which sometimes unite in the middle of elytra; some specimens uniformly castaneous. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; forehead very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.61-0.68; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 4/5. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square, slightly produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine; very fine in the middle. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; primary striae only apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 26). Endophallus (Fig. 82).

Female: Body shape stouter on average. Antennal club shorter, approximately as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined. Hind tibia apically widened. Terminal protibial tooth larger. Inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala novoguineensis* is separated from similar species by the specific shape of the aedeagus and structure of the endophallus. The parameres are relatively broad, and their ventral margin is rather straight in lateral view. The large sclerite of the endophallus is rather simply shaped, ovoid and concave. Close to the ejaculatory piece there is a distinct setose small sacculus.

Variability: *Anomala novoguineensis* is a very variable species in terms of size and colouration of the elytra (see above).

Distribution: *Anomala novoguineensis* is one of the most widespread species of New Guinea. It is distributed from the Morobe province in the east and Nabire in the West. All records are situated north of the central mountain range. *Anomala novoguineensis* is unknown from the Bird's Head Peninsula.

***Anomala lieftincki* sp. nov.** (Plate 88, figs 1-2)

Holotype: ♂ "MISOOL Id. (W.) 0-75m. Fakal. 8.ix – 20.x.1948. M.A. Lieftinck" (RMNH).

Paratypes: 5♂ "MISOOL Id. (W.) 0-75m. Fakal 8.ix – 20.x.1948. M.A. Lieftinck" (RMNH, CZPC); 1♂ "Ceram (Misol)" (ARPC); 1♂ "INDONESIA E. 03. 04. 2009. Prov. Raja Ampat, Lilinta (Lelintah) vill. ~11 km NWW, River Biga valley. 01°57'49"S, 130°11'10"E, prim. Lowl. Forest, leg. M.Kalniņš & Z. Pīpkalēja" (CZPC); 2♂ "INDONESIA E, Prov. Raja Ampat, distr. Misool Barat, Lilinta (Lelintah) vill. ~13,5 km NW, Gam vill. ~11 km NWW, River Biga valley in the middle of course, 01°57'49"S, 130°11'10"E, 03.IV.2009, primeval lowland forest, on young trees, leg. D.Telnov & K.Greķe" (CZPC, DTPC).

Derivatio nominis: The species is dedicated to the odonatologist Maurits Anne Lieftinck (1904-1985) who collected most of the type material.

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 12.3 mm. Width. 7.0 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous or black-brown with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus and forehead with coppery reflections; antenna light brown; elytra black with somewhat lighter lateral margin. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.60; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square and distinctly produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation very fine, shallow and rather sparse. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 27). Endophallus (Figs 83, 127).

Variability: Length. 12.0-12.8 mm. Width. 7.0-7.4 mm. Colour of elytra very variable: in light forms testaceous with darkened suture and periscutellar area and a vague dark patch distal of the humerus; the black-brown colour sometimes extended until only an oblique brown basal mark on each side and a lighter lateral and distal margin remains; sometimes elytra entirely black with somewhat lighter lateral margin.

Diagnose: *Anomala lieftincki* is extremely similar to *A. novoguineensis* but is separated from it by the following characters: anterior angles of pronotum on average more acute and somewhat more produced; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; ventral margin of parameres more sinuate; apex of parameres distinctly bent downwards in lateral view, thus forming a little tooth; the distinct setose sacculus adjacent to the ejaculatory piece of the endophallus, found apparently constantly in *A. novoguineensis* (Fig. 82, arrow), is only very weakly developed and not setose in *A. lieftincki* (Fig. 83, arrow).

Distribution: *Anomala lieftincki* is probably an endemic species of Misool Island.

***Anomala miokoana* Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 88, fig. 3)
Anomala miokoana Ohaus, 1916: 56 [description]
Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “Mioko | Type | Anomala miokoana Ohaus [Ohaus’s handwriting]” (MNHB).
Note: The lectotype was designated because Ohaus did not differentiate between “type” and “cotype”, and there is no information about the number of specimens on which the description was based.
Additional material: 2♂ “PNG: E New Britain Pr. 30km SW Kokopo, vic. Arabam, 04°35’75”S, 152°06’84”E 200m 21.II.-04.III.2000 leg. A. Weigel” (CZPC).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 10.0-10.4 mm. Width. 6.0-6.1 mm. Colour. Ground colour black-brown with metallic-green shine (stronger on hind legs, head, pronotum, and scutellum); clypeus and forehead with coppery reflections; forelegs, sometimes base of pygidium and abdomen castaneous; antenna light brown; elytra dark castaneous, the lectotype with the lateral margin and a large triangular basal patch reaching transversely from humerus to humerus and longitudinally from base to beyond the middle of elytra, orange-brown. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons somewhat flattened, clypeus rugose; forehead very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.64-0.66; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the acute and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine; very fine in the middle. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a rather short, obtuse lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, weakly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 28). Endophallus (Fig. 84).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: Except for being very small, *A. miokoana* is virtually identical with *A. novoguineensis*. It is separated from similar species by the slightly different endophallus. The aedeagus is a little more elongate in *A. miokoana* compared with the similar species *A. novoguineensis*, *A. warkapiensis*, *A. lieftincki*, and *A. uncinata*.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea: Duke of York Islands; New Britain.

***Anomala warkapiensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 88, figs 4-5)
Holotype: ♂ “Birdshead Peninsula WARKAPI (nr Breie) primary lowlandforest 500m, at light 12.XI.1993 | INDONESIA Irian Jaya A.J.de Boer A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos” (ZMAN).
Paratypes: 2♂ “Birdshead Peninsula WARKAPI (nr Breie) primary lowlandforest 500m, at light 12.XI.1993 | INDONESIA Irian Jaya A.J.de Boer A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos” (ZMAN, CZPC); 1♂ “Museum Leiden W. IRIAN: Wasior, 28-12-1956 R. Neher” (RMNH); 1♂ “Museum Leiden W. IRIAN: Wasior, 29-12-1956 R. Neher” (RMNH); 1♂ “Minyambou – Mokwam, Arfak Mts., 1300-1900 m, 16.IV.1993 | IRIAN JAYA Manokwari Prov., leg. A. Riedel” (SMNS).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is

named after the holotype locality, the town of Warkapi in Indonesian Papua.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.9 mm. Width. 7.1 mm. Colour. Ground colour black-brown with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus and forehead with weak coppery reflections; elytra brownish black with a vague light brown basal patch between humerus and scutellum on each side and another indistinct brown patch at the apical angle; lateral margin and suture castaneous. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; forehead very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.61; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square, somewhat produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 29). Endophallus (Figs 85, 128).

Variability: Body length. 11.5-12.5 mm; body width. 6.8-7.4 mm. Colour of elytra variable and probably in the same range as in *A. novoguineensis.* In the six available specimens the shape of the light brown markings of the elytra vary between being entirely reduced to being present in a larger part of the elytra, leaving out only the black-brown periscutellar area, suture and sides of the elytra.

Diagnosis: The new species is extremely similar to *A. novoguineensis* but is separated by the shape of the parameres and the structure of the endophallus. The apex of each paramere is more distinctly bent downwards in lateral view, forming a little tooth. The endophallus is almost identical with that of *A. novoguineensis* but the sclerotized cap-shaped structure at the tip of the large sacculus is constantly well apart from the subapical setose area (Fig. 85, arrow) whereas it is situated more laterally on the large sacculus and almost connected to the subapical setose area in *A. novoguineensis* (Fig. 81, arrow). Moreover, this little cap-like structure appears to be more sclerotized and more drumstick-shaped in *A. warkapiensis*. The antennal club is slightly longer compared with that of *A. novoguineensis*.

Distribution: The new species is only known from the Manokwari Regency at the western tip of Papua. It is possibly replacing the extremely similar *A. novoguineensis* which has not been recorded on the Bird's Head Peninsula, yet.

Notes: The three specimens from Wasior and the one from Manokwari show small but constant differences in comparison to the two found in Warkapi which are a little larger, show a stronger metallic lustre, and which have an endophallus with a little larger, more sclerotized plate. The low number of available specimens does not permit a statement whether this is taxonomically significant or not.

***Anomala uncinata* Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 88, fig. 6)

Anomala uncinata Ohaus, 1916: 50, fig. 7 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Fergusson I., xi, xii. 94 (A. S, Meek). | Type | Anomala uncinata Ohs." (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 2♂, 1♀ "Fergusson I., xi, xii. 94 (A. S. Meek). | Cotype | Anomala uncinata Ohs." (MNHB).

Note: Because it is not entirely certain whether the original syntype series was monospecific, a lectotype was designated.

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; distinctly convex. Length. 11.0-11.6 mm. Width. 50-54 mm. Colour. Uniformly lighter or darker castaneous with very weak metallic-green to coppery shine. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons somewhat flattened, very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; eyes rather small: ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.66-0.68; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides subparallel in the posterior 2/3, strongly convergent, straight or even somewhat sinuate towards the very acute and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse and broadly rounded; basal marginal line complete;

punctation rather sparse, fine to very fine. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with a somewhat interrupted secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation almost invisible. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with indistinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a rather short, acute or square lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, strongly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 30). Endophallus (Figs 86, 129).

Female: Antennal club approximately as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined. Hind tibia apically widened. Terminal protibial tooth larger. Inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala uncinata* is exclusively characterized by the combination of the following characters: The aedeagus and endophallus have both a specific shape. The parameres are strongly pointed in lateral view with a small apical tooth. The ground colour is uniformly castaneous, the sides of the abdominal sternites are not carinate, the pronotum is very finely punctate.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea: Fergusson Island.

***Anomala daniorum* sp. nov.** (Plate 88, fig. 7)

Holotype: ♂ “Neth. Ind.-Amer. New Guinea Exp. Baliem Camp 1938 1600 m. ~~16 – 27.~~ xii L J. Toxopeus leg.” (RMNH).

Paratypes: 30♂, 4♀ - same data as the holotype (CZPC, RMNH); 1♂ “Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Mist Camp 1800 m /. I.1939 L.J. Toxopeus (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the Dani tribe inhabiting the Baliem Valley in Indonesian Papua.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 10.3 mm. Width. 6.4 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with rather strong shine, which is weakly purplish to greenish metallic; elytra light testaceous with darkened sutural and periscutellar area. Head. Clypeus subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugosely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.62; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 2/3. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the slightly obtuse, but marked and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation rather sparse, fine and shallow. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; inner and outer primary striae apically somewhat sulcate; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with distally abbreviated secondary stria; third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation very indistinct and hardly detectable. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth rather short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 31). Endophallus (Fig. 87).

Female: Antennal club shorter than in males, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; pronotum laterally slightly more convex than in males; hind tibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally not enlarged.

Variability: Body length.8.6-12.1 mm; body width 5.3-6.9 mm. The ground colour varies between lighter and darker castaneous; the weak metallic shine varies between greenish and purplish; the dark markings of the elytra can be reduced to a dark brown suture only; sometimes a small dark brown humeral spot is present. The anterior angles vary between slightly acute to slightly obtuse.

Diagnosis: *Anomala daniorum* appears to be a sibling species of *A. sibilensis*, *A. tigibiensis* and *A. okapaensis* but is separated from these species by slight but constant differences in the shape of the endophallus. The setose sacculus close to the ejaculatory opening is shorter than in *A. sibilensis* and *A. okapaensis* but longer than in *A. tigibiensis* and is somewhat curved (Fig. 87, arrow). In contrast to *A. tigibiensis* the pronotal anterior angles

are sharply marked (rounded off in *A. tigibiensis*). The three mentioned species are separated from similar species by specific endophallic structures, more elongate parameres and the often somewhat purplish reflections of the pronotum which is rather metallic-green in similar species. The elytra are rather constantly uniformly light testaceous with somewhat darkened suture and periscutellar area (sometimes also with indistinctly darkened lateral area) in *Anomala daniorum*, *A. sibilensis* and *A. tigibiensis* whereas *A. novoguineensis* and most of its relatives are very variable concerning the colour pattern of the elytra.

Distribution: *Anomala daniorum* is known from the western part of the Central Mountain Range of New Guinea: Rouffaer Area (139°05' E, 3°30'S), Baliem Valley (139°02'E, 4°12'S) (Fig. 139).

***Anomala sibilensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 88, fig. 8)

Holotype: ♂ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1300 m Bivak 39, 20.VII.1959" (RMNH).

Paratypes: 1♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 15-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 25-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 2♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 26-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 29-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 2♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 16-IX-1959" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Ok Sibil, 21-VI-1959" (RMNH); 1♂ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 22-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 1♂ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 17-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 27-VIII-1959" (RMNH); 1♂ "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m Sibil, 12-IV-1959" (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after the Sibil River in Indonesian Papua.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.3 mm. Width. 6.6 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with rather strong shine, which is weakly purplish to greenish metallic; elytra light testaceous with dark humeral spot and indistinctly darkened sutural and periscutellar area. Head. Clypeus subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugosely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.63; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 2/3. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation rather sparse, fine and shallow. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; inner and outer primary striae apically somewhat sulcate; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with distally abbreviated secondary stria; third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation very indistinct and hardly detectable. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulorugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth rather short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 32). Endophallus (Fig. 88).

Female: Antennal club shorter than in males, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; pronotum laterally slightly more convex than in males; hind tibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally not enlarged.

Variability: Body length. 9.0-13.8 mm; body width 6.5-8.3 mm. The ground colour varies between lighter and darker castaneous; the weak metallic shine varies between greenish and purplish; the dark markings of the elytra can be reduced to a dark brown suture only; sometimes a small dark brown humeral spot is present. The anterior angles vary between slightly acute to square. One paratype has indistinctly blackened sides of the elytra.

Diagnosis: *Anomala sibilensis* appears to be a sibling species of *A. daniorum, A. tigibiensis*, and *A. okapaensis*. It is separated from *A. tigibiensis* by sharply marked pronotal anterior angles (rounded in *A. tigibiensis*) and a remarkably long endophallic sacculus adjacent to the ejaculatory piece (distinctly shorter in *A. daniorum* and *A. tigibiensis*, slightly shorten in *A. okapaensis*).

Distribution: *Anomala sibilensis* is so far only known from two localities in the Sibil River region (140°40'E, 4°54'S and 140°46'E, 4°51'S) situated in the Star Mountains (Fig. 139).

***Anomala tigibiensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 88, fig. 9)

Holotype: ♂ "Museum Leiden TERR PAPUA & N GUINEA Tari subdistrict Tigibi, native gardens 28.V-12.VI.1966 1600 m, W Vink" (RMNH).

Paratypes: 2♂ - same data as the holotype (CZPC, RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after the type locality Tigibi in Papua New Guinea.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 12.3 mm. Width. 7.3 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with rather strong shine, which is weakly purplish to greenish metallic; elytra light testaceous with darkened sutural area. Head. Clypeus subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugosely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.62; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 2/3. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the obtuse, rounded-off anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation rather sparse, fine and shallow. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; inner and outer primary striae apically somewhat sulcate; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with distally abbreviated secondary stria; third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation very indistinct and hardly detectable. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth rather short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 33). Endophallus (Fig. 89).

Female: unknown.

Variability: Body length. 10.3-12.3 mm; body width 6.4-7.3 mm.

Diagnosis: *Anomala tigibiensis* appears to be a sibling species of *A. daniorum*, *A. sibilensis*, and *A. okapaensis*. It is separated from the former two species by somewhat rounded, obtuse pronotal anterior angles (sharply marked in the other three species) and the endophallic sacculus adjacent to the ejaculatory piece being very short (Fig. 89).

Distribution: Papua New Guinea: Southern Highlands, Tigibi: 143°30 'E, 5°56'S (coordinates taken from Holthuis (1974)) (Fig. 139).

***Anomala okapaensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 89, fig. 1)

Holotype: ♂ "NEW GUINEA E.Highland Distr., Wanatabe Valley. Nr. Okapa, c. 5000 ft. 5.ii.1965" (BMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after the type locality Okapa in Papua New Guinea.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.1 mm. Width. 6.8 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with greenish metallic shine; elytra light testaceous appearing very smooth and shining. Head. Clypeus subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugosely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.62; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 2/3. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation rather sparse, fine and shallow. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; inner and outer primary striae apically somewhat sulcate; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with distally abbreviated secondary stria; third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation very indistinct and hardly detectable. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth rather short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 34). Endophallus (Fig. 90).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: *Anomala okapaensis* is a sibling species of *A. daniorum*, *A. sibilensis*, and *A. tigibiensis*, but separated by the shape of the endophallus. The endophallic sacculus adjacent to the ejaculatory piece is very long compared to that of

A. daniorum and *A. tigibiensis*, but slightly shorter than that of *A. sibilensis*. The endophallus of *A. sibilensis* is extremely similar, but, providing the concept of four vicariant species or subspecies is correct, *A. okapaensis* is considered to represent a distinct species because both taxa are spatially separated by *A. tigibiensis* with a very short sacculus (Fig. 139). Moreover, the elytra of *A. okapaensis* have a very glossy appearance, and the secondary stria of the second and third interstice are reduced to a loose row of punctures.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea: Eastern Highlands, Okapa (Fig. 139).

Notes: The four foregoing species, *A. daniorum*, *A. sibilensis*, *A. tigibiensis*, and *A. okapaensis*, are extremely closely related, and only the examination of the endophallus reveals characters that allow a distinction. A nominal distinction between these four taxa was made because the constant endophallic differences could be assigned to certain ranges of distribution, and, considering the importance of genitalia traits in sexual selection and speciation processes, it can be assumed that these endophallic differences probably signify a reproductive barrier.

***Anomala grossepunctata* sp. nov.** (Plate 89, figs 2-3)

Holotype: ♂ “Birdshead Peninsula TUAN WOWI (nr Andai) primary lowlandforest 240m, at light 2.XI.1993 | INDONESIA Irian Jaya A.J.de Boer A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos” (ZMAN).

Paratypes: 2♀ - same data as the holotype (ZMAN).

Derivatio nominis: The epithet is referring to the rather large punctures of the pronotum.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.3 mm. Width. 6.6 mm. Colour. Ground colour black-brown with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus, forehead and metatibia with weak coppery reflections; vertex, pronotum and scutellum with stronger metallic-green shine; elytra brownish black with an indistinct light brown basal patch medial of each humerus. Head. Clypeus subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; punctation of vertex fine and moderately dense; interocular distance / width of head 0.67; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square, somewhat produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation dense and moderately strong; with short middle furrow. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw rather slender, ventrally somewhat enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 35. Endophallus (Figs 91, 130).

Female: Body shape somewhat stronger ovoid; sides of pronotum more convex. Antennal club only slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; hind tibia stouter, apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger and longer; inner protarsal claw not enlarged.

Variability: Body length. 11.3-11.9 mm; body width. 6.5-7.1 mm. Both female paratypes show a castaneous ground colour with testaceous elytra. It is yet uncertain whether this colour form is sex specific or not.

Diagnosis: *Anomala grossepunctata* is easily separated from the most similar species in Indonesian Papua *A. novoguineensis*, *A. lieftincki*, *A. warkapiensis*, *A. sentaniensis*, and *A. rosenbergi*, by the much stronger and denser punctation of the pronotum. The endophallus is bearing a quite large elongate sclerite (Fig. 130).

Distribution: *Anomala grossepunctata* is only known from the type locality “Tuan Wowi” (=Prafi, 133°53’E, 0°52’S) on the Bird’s Head Peninsula.

***Anomala discrepans* Arrow, 1915** (Plate 89, figs 4-5)

Anomala discrepans Arrow, 1915: 505: [description]

Anomala sublustris Ohaus, 1916: 50 [description] **syn. nov.**

Anomala discrepans Arrow: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “Type H.T. | Dutch New Guinea. C. Boden Kloss. 1914-173. | Launch Camp, Setakwa Utakwa Exped. Oct.1912. | Anomala discrepans, Arrow Type [Arrow’s handwriting]" (BMNH).

Paralectotypes: 1♂ "Co-type | Dutch New Guinea. C. Boden Kloss. 1914-173. | Launch Camp, Setakwa Utakwa Exped. Oct.1912. | Anomala discrepans, ♂ Arrow Co-Type [Arrow's handwriting]" (BMNH); 1♂ "Dutch New Guinea. C. Boden Kloss. 1914-173. | Launch Camp, Setakwa Utakwa Exped. Oct.1912. | Anomala discrepans, Arrow Co-Type [Arrow's handwriting]" (BMNH); 1♂ "Dutch New Guinea. C. Boden Kloss. 1914-173. | Launch Camp, Setakwa Utakwa Exped. Oct.1912. | Anomala discrepans, ♂ Arrow Co-Type [Arrow's handwriting]" (BMNH); 1♀ "Dutch New Guinea. C. Boden Kloss. 1914-173. | Launch Camp, Setakwa Utakwa Exped. Oct.1912. | Anomala discrepans, ♀ Arrow Co-Type [Arrow's handwriting]" (BMNH).

Anomala sublustris Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Z.NieuwGuinea Lorentz 1909-10 BivakEiland X. 09 | Anomala sublustris Ohs. Type [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB).

Note: Arrow (1915) mentions 7 "types" (4♂ and 3♀) in the original description of *A. discrepans*. Not all of the material could be located. Therefore, a lectotype was designated. Ohaus (1916) did not provide any information about the number of specimens used for the description of *A. sublustris*, and a lectotype was also designated.

Additional material: 1♂ "Z.NieuwGuinea Versteeg 1912.13 Kloofb. 11/10 | ♂ | sublustris Ohs." (MNHB); 1♀ "Z.NieuwGuinea Versteeg 1912.13 Kloofbw. 1/11 | ♀ | sublustris Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂ ".NieuwGuinea Versteeg 1912.13 v. Weelsk. 12/9 | det.Fr.OHAUS 1924 Anomala sublustris Ohs ♂" (ZMAN); 3♂, 1♀ "Z.NieeuwGuinea Lorentz 1909-10 Alkmaar. XI.09" (ZMAN); 1♀ "Z.NieeuwGuinea Versteeg 1912.13 12. 9. '12" (MNHB); 1♀ "Z.NieeuwGuinea Versteeg 1912.13 17. 9. '12" (MNHB); 1♂, 1♀ "Z.NieuwGuinea Versteeg 1912.13 Kloofbw. 12/10 | Ohaus determ. Anomala sublustris Ohs. ♂ [♀]" (MNHB).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid, elytra somewhat parallel-sided; moderately convex. Length. 7.8-11.3 mm, Width. 5.8-6.9 mm. Colour. Uniformly dark castaneous with weak metallic-green shine; elytra medium brown, sometimes testaceous. Head. Clypeus subrectangular with broadly rounded corners; anterior margin weakly reflexed; frons and clypeus confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and fine; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.61-64; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 2/3. Pronotum. Sides parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the almost square or slightly obtuse anterior angle; posterior angle obtuse, slightly rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctures moderately sized, rather dense, becoming gradually larger and denser laterally. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a single transverse row of hairs and a somewhat indistinct lateral hair patch. Legs. Hind tibia stout, fusiform; lateral tooth of protibia moderately long, acute; terminal protibial tooth rather short, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle or angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 36). Endophallus (Fig. 92).

Female: Larger on average than males: length 11.0-12.9 mm, width 6.4-7.5 mm; pronotum with strongly rounded sides, broadest slightly before the base; elytra testaceous with the sutural area darker; antennal club shorter, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; hind tibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: Most Papuan *Anomala* species with lateral abdominal hair patches have a more or less ovoid body shape, whereas *A. discrepans* is more parallel-sided. Moreover, this species can be distinguished by the specific shape of the aedeagus and the endophallus. The cap-like structure on the large sacculus is usually somewhat acuminate. The lateral hair patches of the abdominal sternites are rather weakly developed.

Distribution: Irian Jaya: Setakwa River (137°35'E, 4°57'S), several localities in the Lorentz reserve: Bivak Island (138°39'E, 5°01'S); Van Weelskamp (138°45'E, 4°51'S), Alkmaar Bivak (138°43'E, 4°40'S), Kloofbivak (138°45'E, 4°25'S).

Notes: When describing *A. sublustris*, the description of *A. discrepans* was apparently overlooked by Ohaus who also missed to list this species in Ohaus (1918). *Anomala discrepans* is also not listed in the catalogue of Machatschke (1970, 1972). This is probably due to the fact that *A. discrepans* was listed in the Zoological Record under Dynastinae and not Rutelinae.

***Anomala sentaniensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 89, figs 6-8)

Holotype: ♂ "Indonesia West-Papua Jayapura: Sentani

2002.07.13 leg.W.Suppantschitsch" (CZPC).
Paratypes: 1♂ "Museum Leiden INDONESIA, Irian Sentani nr. Jayapura = Hollandia IV-1975 Br. Casimiru" (RMNH); 1♂, 1♀ "Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Expedit. Bernhard Camp 50 m vii-xi. 1938 J. Olthof" (CZPC, RMNH); 1♂ "Beudeker N.Guinea | Museum Leiden ex coll. A.E.Kerkhoven" (RMNH); 1♂ "IRIAN JAYA SENTANI 60m 12.I.1995 H.J.G. v. Mastrigt" (ZMAN); 1♂, 2♀ "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Lake Sentani.,Iffar. viii.1936. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1936-271." (BMNH, CZPC); 1♀ "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Humboldt Bay Dist. 1937. W.Stüber. B.M.1938-177." (BMNH); 1♀ "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts., Sabron 930 ft.v.1936. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1936-271." (BMNH); 1♂, 1♀ "TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA: Maprik 24.x.1957. J.Smart. | Brit. Mus. 1957-693." (BMNH); 1♂ "TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA: Ami 22.x.1957. J.Smart. | Brit. Mus. 1957-693." (BMNH); 1♂ "Moaif Juni 1903 | 9 | Anomala humeralis Burm. Arrow det. '05" (ZMAN); 1♂ "N.N.Guinea | coll. Dr S. LEEFMANS | Anomala" (ZMAN); 1♂ "D.N.Guinea Bongu | Cotype | Anomala novoguineensis Ohs. [invalid type designation]" (MNHB).

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after the type locality Sentani in Indonesian Papua.

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.6 mm. Width. 6.6 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus with weak coppery reflections; elytra testaceous with black suture and humeral spots and indistinct brownish longitudinal subsutural and subhumeral patches. Head. Clypeus subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; punctation of vertex moderately dense and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.63; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 2/3. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square, slightly produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine; very fine in the middle. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 37). Endophallus (Fig. 93).

Female: Body shape more compact and more strongly ovoid than in males; elytra apparently always entirely testaceous; pronotum more convex; sides more strongly rounded; antennal club distinctly shorter than in males; metatibia stouter, apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger and longer.

Variability: Body length. 10.5-12.6 mm; body width 6.4-7.6 mm. Colour of elytra variable in males, in darkest specimens entirely castaneous; if testaceous markings are present, they appear first at the epipleura and basally adjacent to the scutellum; lightest male specimens with entirely testaceous elytra with black suture and humerus; all examined females with entirely testaceous elytra

Diagnosis: The males of *A. sentaniensis* have distinctly longer antennal clubs than similar species. Except in entire castaneous specimens, the yellow elytral marks are always adjacent to the scutellum at the base. Such colour pattern is otherwise only found in *A. grossepunctata*, of which the colour variability is still unknown. The punctation of the pronotum is slightly stronger on average than in similar species except *A. grossepunctata* which shows stronger pronotal punctation. The ventral margin of the parameres is slightly sinuate in lateral view, and the apex is forming a distinct tooth (Fig. 37). The endophallus is bearing a simple, rather small, concave sclerite.

Distribution: Several records along the central northern part of New Guinea: Moaif, Jayapura, Lake Sentani, Mt. Cyclops, Ami, Maprik, Bongu.

***Anomala rosenbergi* sp. nov.** (Plate 89, fig. 9)
Holotype: ♂ "Rosenberg Andai NG. | Mus. Leiden | Ohaus determ. novoguineensis Ohs. var." (RMNH).
Paratype: 1♂ "N. Guinea Andai [Unterseite] Rosenberg | Mus. Leiden | novoguineensis Ohs. var." (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the German geographer and zoologist Hermann von Rosenberg (1817-1888) who collected the holo- and paratype specimens.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 8.9 mm. Width. 6.8 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus and forehead with weak coppery reflections; elytra dark castaneous with light brown epipleurae and a well defined light brown basal patch medial of each humerus. Head. Clypeus subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugosely punctate; forehead very densely, confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.66; antennal club slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square, somewhat produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete but somewhat indistinct anterior to scutellum; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine, very fine in the middle. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly somewhat irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation rather distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally only very weakly enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 38). Endophallus (Figs 94, 131).

Female: unknown.

Variability: Body length. 11.3-11.7 mm; body width 6.6-6.8 mm. Both known specimens have identical colour pattern with a brown ground colour and orange spots medially of the humerus at the base of the elytra. But as long as no further material becomes available this character is of low significance. The endophallus of the paratype specimen accidently got lost during the preparation. It was bearing the same typical tongue-shaped sclerite as the holotype.

Diagnosis: The most significant character to separate *A. rosenbergi* from its allies is the large tongue-shaped sclerite of the endophallus (Fig. 131). The parameres are more elongate and without visible apical tooth in lateral view than in similar species, and the little apical tooth found in the other species is not visible in lateral view (Fig. 38).

Distribution: *Anomala rosenbergi* is so far only known from the type locality Andai in Indonesian Papua.

Anomala kokodae **Ohaus, 1936** (Plate 90, fig. 1)

Anomala kokodae Ohaus, 1936a: 126, fig. 2 [description]

Holotype: ♂ "Type | PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft.xiii.1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Anomala kokodae Ohs. Type ♂" (BMNH).

Paratypes: 1♂ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft.viii.1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Anomala kokodae Ohs. Cotype ♂." (BMNH); 1♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. viii.1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Anomala kokodae Ohs. Cotype ♀." (BMNH); 1♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft.iv.1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-427 | Ohaus determ. Anomala kokodae Ohs. Cotype ♀" (BMNH); 1♂ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. vii 1933. L.E.Cheesman B.M.1933-577. | COTYPE | Anomala kokodae Ohs. | kokodae" (MNHB); 1♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. vi. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M. 1933-456. | ♀ | COTYPE | Anomala kokodae Ohs." (MNHB); 1♂ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. vii. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M. 1933-456. | ♀ | TYPE | Anomala kokodae Ohs." (MNHB); 1♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. vii. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M. 1933-456. | ♀ | Cotypus! | Anomala kokodae Ohs." (MNHB).

Additional material: 2♂, 3♀ „N.E.NEW GUINEA: Garaina, 2,500 ft. (Upper Waria River.) Dec. 1936.-Feb. 1937. | F.Shaw.Mayer. B.M.1937-350." (BMNH); 1♂ „PAPUA:Kokoda. 1,200ft. viii. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-577." (BMNH); 1♂ „NEW GUINEA: Ponpondetta Dist. Sangara. 21.iii.1656 (SIC!); E.S.Brown. B.M.1957-201" (BMNH); 1♀ „PAPUA:Kokoda. 1,300 ft.ix.1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-577." (BMNH).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 9.6-10.9 mm. Width. 5.9-6.5 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with weak metallic-green shine; clypeus usually somewhat coppery; elytra entirely pale testaceous. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.57-0.62; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; in dorsal view sides weakly convergent in the posterior half; in the anterior half strongly convergent and usually slightly sinuate towards the acute, distinctly produced anterior angles; sides weakly convex; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine, very fine in the middle. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with flat intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation rather indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately short, slightly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally distinctly enlarged, with blunt angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 39). Endophallus (Figs 95, 132).

Female: Sides of pronotum slightly more convex than in males; sides more strongly rounded; antennal club shorter than in males, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia apically more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger and longer.

Diagnosis: In contrast to many other species from New Guinea, *A. kokodae* is easily recognized by a typical combination of following characters: elytra always entirely pale testaceous without dark markings; lateral margin of pronotum slightly sinuate before the acute anterior angles; striae of elytra shallow, intervals flat; inner protarsal claw ventrally distinctly enlarged, with blunt angle (weakly enlarged and not angled in similar species from New Guinea); ventral margin of parameres strongly sinuate in lateral view; endophallus with elongate, acuminate sclerite and a large, strongly bent sacculus (Figs 95, 132).

Distribution: All known records of *A. kokodae* lie in the mountainous central part of the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea.

***Anomala alinae* sp. nov.** (Plate 90, fig. 2)

Holotype: ♂ "IRIAN JAYA 3.-11.11 SORONG reg. 1994 AIAWASI will. env. VI. Cihlar lgt." (CZPC, later MNHB).

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after my girlfriend Alina Tolchynska.

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; highly convex. Length. 10.4 mm. Width. 6.0 mm. Colour. Ground colour castaneous with metallic-green shine which is stronger on head, pronotum, scutellum, tibiae and tarsi; elytra dark castaneous with an orange-brown heart-shaped basal mark which extends from shoulder to shoulder and to the middle of the elytra, leaving out the sutural interval and a small area behind the scutellum. Head. Rather small; clypeus very small, trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin moderately reflexed; clypeus and frons very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.63; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest slightly before the base; rather evenly rounded towards the acute and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse and broadly rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctation very fine and shallow; surface very shining. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria which becomes united shortly before the apex; second interstice with a somewhat interrupted secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; fourth interstice distally with remnants of secondary stria; micropunctation almost invisible. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with indistinct lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a rather long, acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, strongly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 40). Endophallus (Figs 96, 133).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: *Anomala alinae* is very similar to small specimens of *A. novoguineensis* and related species. The pronotum is broadest distinctly before the base, and the sides of the pronotum are evenly rounded. The main sacculus of the endophallus is bearing a large round, rather flat sclerotized plate (Fig. 133). The shape of the aedeagus is specific and rather narrow in ventral view.

Distribution: Indonesian Papua: Sorong.

***Anomala longidentata* sp. nov.** (Plate 90, fig. 3)

Holotype: ♂ "Dutch New Guinea. C.Boden Kloss. 1914-173. | Launch Camp, Setakwa. Utakwa Exped Oct.1912." (BMNH).

Paratypes: 1♂ "New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229." (BMNH); 1♂ [no label] (BMNH);

1♂ "Z.NieuwGuinea Versteeg.1912.13 Kloofbiv. 17/10 | Anomala aeneiventris Fairm" (CZPC); 1♀ "Nieuw. Guinea. Resikamp 10.IX Lorentz 1907. | Anomala pallidipennis Blanch. Det. K.M.Heller 1913 | 59 | Collectie N. A. M." (ZMAN); 1♀ "Z.NieuwGuinea Versteeg.1912.13 Kloofb. 26.2 | Ohaus determ. Anomala novoguineensis Ohs. ♀." (ZMAN).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the long protibial terminal tooth.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 12.5 mm. Width. 7.1 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark castaneous with moderate metallic-green shine; head and tibiae with coppery reflections; elytra testaceous. Head. Clypeus rectangular with broadly rounded front angles; lateral margins parallel, anterior margin rounded and distinctly reflexed; clypeus densely, frons moderately dense, vertex sparsely and finely punctate; eyes somewhat enlarged: ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.59; antennal club long, almost as long as segments 1-7 combined. Pronotum. Broadest near posterior angles; sides weakly convergent in the posterior 2/3, strongly convergent before the square and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse and rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctures moderately sized (somewhat finer in the middle), moderately dense. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with almost flat intervals; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria which is ending well apart from the apex; second and third interstice with incomplete secondary striae, the latter somewhat irregular anteriorly. Pygidium. Densely transversely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near the hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with a rather small lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Metatibia moderately stout and fusiform; lateral tooth of protibia small, square; terminal tooth of protibia rather straight and long, more than 1/3 of length of protibia; inner protarsal claw rather slender; ventrally weakly enlarged. Aedeagus (Fig. 41). Endophallus (Figs 97, 134).

Female: Body shape somewhat broader posteriorly. Antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Hind tibia stouter, apically more widened. Terminal protibial tooth slightly larger. Inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length 11.9-13.4 mm; body width. 6.9-7.9 mm. Ground colour ranging from dark castaneous to medium brown; in lighter specimens also head, pronotum and scutellum light castaneous with weak metallic shine. Secondary stria of subsutural interstice sometimes only doubled in the anterior fourth and very regular posteriorly; sometimes almost entirely irregularly doubled.

Diagnosis: *Anomala longidentata* is separated from all other species of the region by the quite large, somewhat elongate and posteriorly broadened body stature. Among the Papuan *Anomala* species it is remarkable for the very long and almost straight terminal tooth of the protibia (in both sexes), which is otherwise only present in *A. nycterina*, a smaller and more elongate species. The endophallus of *A. longidentata* is bearing a conspicuous large sclerite (Fig. 134).

Distribution: *Anomala longidentata* is so far only known from various localities in the lowlands south of the Sudirman Range.

***Anomala nycterina* Ohaus, 1936** (Plate 90, fig. 4)

Anomala nycterina Ohaus, 1936c: 358, fig. 2 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "N. N. Guinea Exp. 1926 W. Doctors v. Leeuwen. Motorbivak. Datum VIII-XI. Meervlakte | TYPE Anomala nycterina Ohs." (MNHB).

Note: It is not entirely certain whether the original type series was monospecific. Therefore, the single specimen of the type series that was found in the MNHB was designated as lectotype.

Additional material: 2♂, 1♀ "TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA: Ami 23.x.1957. J: Smart. | Brit.Mus. 1957-693." (BMNH, CZPC); 1♂ "NEW GUINEA Maprik VIII.1968 local coll." (FAPC).

Description: Body shape. Elongate; weakly convex. Length. 9.0-11.3 mm. Width. 4.8-5.9 mm. Colour. Ground colour dark testaceous with very weak metallic-green shine; head, pronotum, scutellum, distal part of tibiae and tarsi castaneous; sometimes sutural area of elytra indistinctly darkened. Head. Clypeus large, subrectangular with broadly rounded front angles; lateral margins parallel, anterior margin reflexed; the entire head rugosely punctate; only basal part of vertex sometimes sparser and finer punctate; eyes distinctly enlarged: ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.55; antennal club long, almost as long as segments 1-7 combined. Pronotum. Broadest in the middle; sides strongly curved; anterior and posterior angles obtuse, posterior angles usually somewhat rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctures moderately fine and moderately dense (sparser in the middle). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria which is end-

ing well apart from the apex; second and third interstice with incomplete secondary striae, the latter somewhat irregular anteriorly; lateral striae somewhat irregular. Pygidium. Transversely reticulo-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near the hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; without lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Metatibia moderately stout, fusiform, apically widened; metatibial terminal spurs short and apically rounded; lateral tooth of protibia rather small, square or obtuse; terminal tooth of protibia very straight and long, more than 1/3 of length of protibia; inner protarsal claw curved, ventrally weakly enlarged, without denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 42). Endophallus (Fig. 98).

Female: Body shape somewhat broader posteriorly compared with males; antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; terminal protibial tooth larger and somewhat bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: Because of its peculiar elongate body shape *A. nycterina* is one of the most distinctive *Anomala* species of New Guinea. The pronotum is broadest approximately in the middle, and its sides are strongly curved. The shape of the aedeagus and endophallus is specific (Figs 42, 98).

Distribution: Indonesian Papua: Rouffaer River, Meervlakte (137°27'E, 3°05'S); Papua New Guinea: Ami, Maprik.

***Anomala nipsanensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 90, fig. 5)

Holotype: ♂ "IRIAN JAYA Central Mountain Range NIPSAN, 5685ft 4.07'S 139.38'E 1.VI.2000 H. van Mastrigt" (ZMAN).

Paratypes: 4♂, 13♀ - same data as the holotype (ZMAN); 2♂ "New Guinea Torecella M. 50-100 Fts. iv. 1939 G.P.Moore B.M.1939-479" (BMNH); 1♂ "Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Mountain slope above Bernhard Camp 100 m 7.IV.1939 L.J.Toxopeus" (RMNH); 1♀ "Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Mountain slope above Bernhard Camp 100 m IV.1939 L.J.Toxopeus" (RMNH); 1♂ "D.N.Guinea 259 Lager am Rosensee 10.II.13 Kais.Augustafl.Exp. Bürgers S.G. | Co-Type | Ohaus determin.1915 Anomala novoguineensis Ohs. Cotype ♂." (MNHB) [paralectotype of *A. novoguineensis*].

Derivatio nominis: *Anomala nipsanensis* is named after its type locality, the town of Nipsan in the Central Mountain Range in Indonesian Papua.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 13.4 mm. Width. 7.6 mm. Colour. Ground colour uniformly dark castaneous with weak metallic-green to coppery shine; elytra without metallic shine. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.63; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square and distinctly produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, slightly rounded off; basal marginal line indistinct anterior of scutellum; punctation very fine and rather sparse (denser laterally). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; strial punctures rather coarse; surface appearing uneven laterally because of several transverse wrinkles; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; primary striae only apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides of abdominal sternites 1-3 carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally enlarged but without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 43). Endophallus (Figs 99, 135-136).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; pronotum laterally slightly more convex than in males; hind tibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally not enlarged.

Variability: Body length. 10.6-15.3 mm; body width 6.9-9.0 mm. There is no considerable variability concerning the body colour as seen in *A. novoguineensis* and other of its related species. The angulation of the pronotal anterior angle varies between slightly acute to slightly obtuse (more frequent). The basal marginal line of the pronotum is sometimes indistinct in the middle and indicated by some punctures, sometimes it is entirely missing anterior of the scutellum.

Diagnosis: With its sibling species *A. dairamensis* and *A. behnei*, *A. nipsanensis* shares the carinate sides of the abdominal sternites and the coarse elytral strial punctures. *Anomala nipsanensis* is distinguished from these species by the different shape of the endophallus which is bearing an elongate, concave sclerite with a little "nose" at the tip in *A. nipsanensis* (Figs 135-136). From *A. dairamensis*, which has a very similar endophallus, this species is separated by the missing or indistinct basal marginal line of the pronotum and the parameres being apically not distinctly dentate.

Distribution: *Anomala nipsanensis* is known from several localities in central New Guinea: Nipsan (139°38'E, 4°07'S), Torricelli Mountains (142°35'E, 3°17'S), Bernhard Camp (Jayawijaya Mountains, 139°13'E, 3°29'S), Rosensee (= Lake Chambri, 143°07'E, 04°18'S).

***Anomala behnei* sp. nov.** (Plate 90, fig. 6)

Holotype: ♂ "Friedrich-Wilh. Hafen | ♂ | Anomala fuscoviridis Blanch. | Ohaus det." (SDEI).

Derivatio nominis: This species is dedicated to Lutz Behne, curator at the Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut Müncheberg.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 11.6 mm. Width. 6.8 mm. Colour. Ground colour uniformly dark castaneous with weak metallic-green to coppery shine; elytra without metallic shine. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.62; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the square and distinctly produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, slightly rounded off; basal marginal line missing anterior of scutellum; punctation very fine and rather sparse. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; strial punctures rather coarse; surface appearing uneven because of several transverse wrinkles; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; primary striae only apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides of abdominal sternites 1-3 carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally weakly enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 44). Endophallus (Figs 100, 137).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: The external morphology of *A. behnei* is virtually identical with that of *A. nipsanensis* and *A. dairamensis*, which all have in common the laterally carinate abdominal sternites. Only the more narrow ventral plate and the distinctly convex shape of the large endophallic sclerite (convex in *A. nipsanensis*) allows a separation of *A. behnei* from *A. nipsanensis*. In contrast to *A. behnei* (and *A. nipsanensis*), *Anomala dairamensis* has a complete pronotal basal marginal line and apically dentate parameres.

Distribution: *Anomala behnei* is only known from the type locality "Friedrich-Wilhelm-Hafen" (=Madang).

***Anomala dairamensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 90, fig. 7)

Holotype: ♂ "INDONESIE Irian Jaya X.2001 Yaniruma ex coll TINGAUD" (CZPC, later MNHB).

Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀ - same data as holotype (CZPC, DKPC).

Derivatio nominis: The species epithet is referring to the Dairam River in south-eastern Indonesian Papua.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 12.1 mm. Width. 6.8 mm. Colour. Ground colour uniformly dark castaneous with weak metallic-green to coppery shine (weaker on elytra). Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead rugose; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; interocular distance / width of head 0.62; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined, ratio ca. 3/4. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the slightly acute and distinctly produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, slightly rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation very fine and rather sparse. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; strial punctures rather coarse; surface appearing uneven laterally because of several transverse wrinkles; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; primary striae only apically somewhat deeper impressed;

subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, interrupted secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely granulo-rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with rather distinct lateral hair patch; sides of abdominal sternites 1-4 carinate. Legs. Hind tibia stout and fusiform; protibia with acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth rather short, distinctly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally weakly enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 45). Endophallus (Figs 101, 138).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; antennal club shorter, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; pronotum laterally slightly more convex than in males; hind tibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally not enlarged.

Variability: Body length. 11.9-12.5 mm; body width. 6.6-7.0 mm. There is no considerable variability concerning the body Colour.

Diagnosis: *Anomala dairamensis* is a sibling species of *A. nipsanensis* and *A. behnei* which all share laterally carinate abdominal sternites. It is distinguished by the very distinct basal marginal line of the pronotum which is missing or very indistinct anterior of the scutellum in *A. nipsanensis* and *A. behnei*. The parameres are apically abruptly bent downwards, forming a little tooth which is missing in the other two species. The endophallus is extremely similar to that of *A. nipsanensis*, but the little "nose" at the tip of large sclerite which is present in that species is missing in *A. dairamensis* (Fig. 138).

Distribution: South-eastern Indonesian Papua: Yaniruma (139°49E, 5°25S).

Anomala ronana Ohaus, 1916 (Plate 90, fig. 8)

Anomala ronana Ohaus, 1916: 54, fig. 9 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "Roon | Fruhstorfer | Type | Anomala ronana Ohs." (MNHB).

Paralectotype: 1♂ "Roon | Fruhstorfer | Cotype | Anomala ronana Ohs." (MNHB).

Note: Because it is not entirely certain whether the original syntype series was monospecific, a lectotype was designated.

Additional material: 1♂ "IRIAN JAYA Wandammen Bay, Wasior,Km 38, Sararti, 100-200 m, 7.-9.I.2001, leg. A. RIEDEL" (SMNS); 1♂ "INDONESIA, Irian Jaya Nabire distr.,Mt. Botak near Kwatisore 150 m NN,VIII. 1998 leg. Melki Wendesi | Sammlung NATURKUNDE-MUSEUM ERFURT" (NME).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; distinctly convex. Length. 9.9-10.6 mm. Width. 5.8-6.4 mm. Colour. Uniformly castaneous (one specimen black-brown) with metallic-green shine. Head. Clypeus slightly trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons somewhat flattened, very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.63; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest slightly before the base; rather evenly rounded towards the square and somewhat produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse and broadly rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctation very fine, rather sparse; surface shining (punctation somewhat denser and larger laterally). Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with a somewhat interrupted, irregular secondary striae; micropunctation almost invisible. Pygidium. Densely and finely rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; with indistinct lateral hair patch; sides of sternites 1-3 distinctly carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a rather long, acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, strongly bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 46). Endophallus (Fig. 102).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis: *Anomala ronana* shares the carinate sides of the basal abdominal sternites only with *A. nipsanensis*, *A. behnei*, *A. dairamensis* and *A. etnaensis* of which the first three species show coarser elytral punctures than *A. ronana*, and their parameres are not apically hooked. In contrast to *A. etnaensis*, of which the apical hook of the parameres is bent downwards, this hook is bent backwards in *A. ronana*.

Distribution: Indonesian Papua: Roon, Wasior, Nabire.

Notes: The endophallus of the specimen collected at Wasior has a long sacculus with the apical sclerite close to the ejaculatory piece, and the sclerotized plate is missing but is otherwise morphologically identical to all other examined specimens.

***Anomala etnaensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 90, fig. 9)
Holotype: ♂ "Museum Leiden Nieuw Guinea Exp. K. N. A. G. 1939 Etnabaai 25 IX – 1939" (RMNH).

Derivatio nominis: This species is names after the type locality Etna Bay in Indonesian Papua.

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; distinctly convex. Length. 11.5 mm. Width. 6.5 mm. Colour. Uniformly castaneous with weak metallic-green shine (stronger on head and pronotum). Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and frons somewhat flattened, very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparse and fine; ratio interocular distance / width of head 0.63; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest at its base; rather evenly rounded towards the acute and produced anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse and broadly rounded; basal marginal line complete; punctation very fine and shallow; surface very shining. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second interstice with a somewhat interrupted secondary stria; third interstice with an interrupted and anteriorly irregular secondary stria; micropunctation distinct. Pygidium. Densely and finely rugose; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With sparse setae in the middle which become denser laterad; without distinct lateral hair patch; sides of sternites 1-3 distinctly carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with a rather long, acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately short, bent outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally slightly enlarged, without denticle or distinct angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 47).

Diagnosis: *Anomala etnaensis* is very similar to *A. ronana* with which it shares the carinate sides of the basal abdominal segments and apically hooked parameres. The apical hook of the parameres is bent downwards whereas it is bent backwards in *A. ronana*. Unfortunately the endophallus of the holotype was already severely damaged and a evagination was not possible. The endophallic structures differ from those found in the similar species. The conspicuous setose patch at the basal constriction present in *A. ronana* is missing, instead there is a thorny sclerite.

Distribution: *Anomala etnaensis* is only known from the type locality Etna Bay in Indonesian Papua.

***Anomala impressicollis* sp. nov.** (Plate 91, fig. 1)
Holotype: ♂ "Cyclops Mts SENTANI 300m, at light 12.X.1993 | INDONESIA Irian Jaya A.J. de Boer A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos" (ZMAN).
Paratypes: 7♂, 10♀ - same data as the holotype (CZPC, ZMAN); 1♀ "Ned. Nieuw Guinea Kota Nica Res. Hollandia 14 febr. 1958 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas | Coll. R. T. Simon Thomas Acq. 1975" (ZMAN); 1♀ "71 | Ned. Nieuw Guinea Kota Nica Res. Hollandia 26 Mai 1956 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas | Coll. R. T. Simon Thomas Acq. 1975" (ZMAN); 4♂, 6♀ "Museum Leiden NETH NEW GUINEA Hollandia Kota Nica, a.l. 13.I.1956" (CZPC, RMNH); 1♂ "Museum Leiden NED. NEW GUINEA: Kota Nica, res. Hollandia, 20. I. 1950. at light R.T. Simon Thomas" (RMNH); 1♂ "Museum Leiden NETH NEW GUINEA Hollandia Kota Nica 26.V.1956" (RMNH); 1♀ "Ned. Nieuw Guinea Kota Nica Hollandia 10-III 1962 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas" (RMNH); 1♀ "Ned. Nieuw Guinea Kota Nica Res. Hollandia 10-III 1962 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas Res. Hollandia 20 Jan 1956 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas | alt.: 75 m. host.: loc.: lamp" (RMNH); 1♀ "Museum Leiden INDONESIA, Irian Sentani nr. Jayapura = Hollandia IV-1975 Br. Casimirus" (RMNH); 2♀ "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Hollandia. Jan.1937-8. 140°E.long.3°10'S. 300-600 m.alt. | W.Stüber. B.M.1938-481" (BMNH); 1♀ "TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA: Maprik. 18.x.1957. J.Smart. | Brit.Mus. 1957-693. | Maprick 18-10-57" (BMNH); 1♀ "TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA: Maprik. 18.x.1957. J.Smart. | Brit.Mus. 1957-693." (BMNH); 2♀ "N.Guinea:Hollandia Dutch E. Indies Herrn W. Stuber B.M. 1948-408" (BMNH); 5♂, 1♀ "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Lake Sentani.,Iffar. viii.1936.L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1936-271." (CZPC, BMNH); 5♂, 3♀ "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Humboldt Bay Dist. Bewahi Mts. ix. 1937 | W.Stüber B.M.1938-177." (CZPC, BMNH); 1♀ "NEW GUINEA Maprik VIII. 1968 local coll." (CZPC).

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after the concavity near the anterior angle of the pronotum.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 9.5 mm. Width. 5.3 mm. Colour. Ventral side brown without metallic shine; metatibia and –tarsi, head, pronotum and pygidium castaneous; elytra testaceous with narrowly blackened suture and anterior lateral margin. Head. Clypeus rather short, subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin

weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead very densely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and finer; interocular distance / width of head 0.59; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest slightly before base; sides evenly rounded; anterior angle very acute and produced; with distinct concavity near anterior angle; posterior angle obtuse, broadly rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately fine, rather dense. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically somewhat impressed; subsutural interstice with anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae; micropunctation hardly detectable. Pygidium. Rather sparsely transversely punctate-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia fusiform; protibia with a acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, curved outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally weakly enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 48). Endophallus (Fig. 103).

Female: Larger than males (see below); antennal club shorter than in males, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia distally more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length: males: 8.0-9.6 mm, females: 10.0-12.0 mm; body width: males: 4.5-5.1 mm; females: 5.4-6.4 mm. The black sutural mark is variably broad, but does not surpass the third primary costa in width.

Diagnosis: *Anomala impressicollis* is closely related to *A. clarescens* and *A. pseudoclarescens*, but easily separated by the distinct concavity near the anterior angle of the pronotum. Such concavity is also found in *A. mimikensis*, but this species has a pronotum with pale sides and a different aedeagus.

Distribution: *Anomala impressicollis* is only known from the Jayapura region in Indonesian Papua.

***Anomala clarescens* Ohaus, 1936** (Plate 91, figs 2-3)

Anomala clarescens Ohaus, 1936a: 125 [description]

Holotype: ♂ "Type | New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229 | Ohaus determ. Anomala clarescens Ohs. Type ♂. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (BMNH).

Paratypes: 1♀ "New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229. | Anomala clarescens Ohs. Cotype [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 1♂ "Co-type | New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229 | Ohaus determ. Anomala clarescens Ohs. Cotype ♂ [Ohaus's handwriting]" [= paratype of *A. mimikensis* sp. nov.] (BMNH); 1♂ "New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229. | Anomala clarescens Ohs. Type [Ohaus's handwriting]" [= holotype of *A. mimikensis* sp. nov.] (MNHB).

Note: In contrast to many other species descriptions by Ohaus, in the publication containing the description of *A. clarescens* (1936a), he strictly employed a holo-/paratype concept. Therefore, the specimen which was labelled as "type" in the course of the original description by Ohaus (not the red type labels of Ohaus often attached years later) and is housed in the BMNH (as stated in the description) must be considered the holotype.

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 8.8-10.0 mm. Width. 4.6-5.4 mm. Colour. Ventral side light castaneous without metallic shine; femora somewhat lighter; metatibia and -tarsi, head, pronotum and pygidium dark castaneous; elytra testaceous with narrowly blackened base and shoulders; suture with variably broad black longitudinal mark. Head. Clypeus rather short, subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead densely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and finer; interocular distance / width of head 0.59; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest slightly before the base; sides evenly rounded; anterior angle square or slightly acute; posterior angle obtuse, broadly rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately fine, rather dense. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically somewhat impressed; subsutural interstice with anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae (both strongly reduced in the holotype specimen); micropunctation hardly detectable. Pygidium. Rather sparsely transversely punctate-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia fusiform; protibia with a long acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, strongly curved outwards; inner protarsal claw missing in the holotype. Aedeagus (Fig. 49). Endophallus (Fig. 104).

Female: Pronotum more convex, parallel-sided in the posterior half; antennal club shorter than in males, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia distally more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala clarescens* is identical to *A. pseudoclarescens* except for the slightly bulbous apices of the parameres found in *A. clarescens*. This distinction, however, is based only on one available male specimen of *A. clarescens*. *Anomala impressicollis* is different by the concavities on the pronotum and the shape of aedeagus and parameres.

Distribution: *Anomala clarescens* is so far only known from the Mimika River region in Indonesian Papua (136°30'E, 4°30'S).

Notes: The figure of the aedeagus in Ohaus (1936) was made from a paratype specimen that belongs in fact to *A. mimikensis* sp. nov.

***Anomala pseudoclarescens* sp. nov.** (Plate 91, fig. 4)

Holotype: ♂ "Birdshead Peninsula WARKAPI (nr Breie) primary lowlandforest 500m, at light 12.XI.1993 | INDONESIA Irian Jaya A.J. de Boer A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos" (ZMAN).

Paratypes: 1♀ - same data as holotype (ZMAN); 2♂ "DOTIR, 150m river Mawoy 2°38'S, 134°30'E 17.II.1996, at light second. forest, 2km inland | INDONESIA Irian Jaya Wandammen Peninsula nZMA-exp. 1996" (CZPC, ZMAN); 1♀ "N. Guin | Hattam März 1936 | Anomala dorsosignata Ohs. ?" (MNHB).

Derivatio nominis: The name "*pseudoclarescens*" was chosen because of the great similarity to *A. clarescens*.

Description (holotype male): Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 9.8 mm. Width. 5.1 mm. Colour. Ventral side castaneous without metallic shine; metatibia and –tarsi, head, pronotum and pygidium dark castaneous; elytra testaceous with narrowly blackened base and shoulders; suture with a black longitudinal mark which is widthwise reaching the middle of the subsutural interstice and is narrowed before the apex. Head. Clypeus rather short, subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead very densely punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and finer; interocular distance / width of head 0.54; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest slightly before base; sides evenly rounded; anterior angle slightly acute; posterior angle obtuse, broadly rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately fine, rather dense. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically somewhat impressed; subsutural interstice with anteriorly irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae; micropunctation hardly detectable. Pygidium. Rather sparsely transversely punctate-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch; sides not carinate. Legs. Hind tibia fusiform; protibia with a long acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, curved outwards; inner protarsal claw ventrally weakly enlarged, without denticle or obtuse angle. Aedeagus (Fig. 50). Endophallus (Fig. 105).

Female: Larger than males (see below); antennal club shorter than in males, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia distally more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length: males: 9.3-9.9 mm, females: 9.9-11.6 mm; body width: males: 4.8-5.3 mm; females: 5.5-6.1 mm. The black sutural mark is variably broad, but does not surpass the second primary costa in width.

Diagnosis: *Anomala pseudoclarescens* is externally identical with *A. clarescens* but the parameres are somewhat shorter, their apices not thickened in ventral view as in *A. clarescens* but rather slightly flattened. The endophallus of *A. pseudoclarescens* does virtually not show any substantial difference to that of *A. clarescens*. However, unless the lectotype of *A. clarescens* is a specimen with aberrant parameres, the conspicuous differences in the shape of the parameres justify the separation of *A. pseudoclarescens* from the latter species.

Distribution: *Anomala pseudoclarescens* is known from two localities in Indonesian Papua: Cyclops Mountains (140°36'E 2°32'S), Hatam (Arfak Mountains, 133°58'E, 1°05'S).

***Anomala subterfulva* Ohaus, 1936** (Plate 91, fig. 5)

Anomala subterfulva Ohaus, 1936a: 126, fig. 3 [description]

Holotype: ♂ "Type | PAPUA: Kokoda 1,300ft. ix. 1933. L.E. Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Type." (BMNH).

Paratypes: 1♂ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. viii. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Type" (MNHB); 1♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. vii. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-492. | ♀ | Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype" (MNHB); 1♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. x. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-427. | ♀ | Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype" (MNHB); 1♀ " PAPUA: Kokoda 1,200ft. viii-ix. 1933. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1933-427. | ♀ | Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype | ev. var. d. clarescens Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MNHB); 1♀ "Co-type | PAPUA: Kokoda 1,300ft. ix. 1933. L.E. Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype ♀" (BMNH); 2♂ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,300ft. ix. 1933. L.E. Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype ♂" (BMNH); 4♀ "PAPUA: Kokoda 1,300ft. ix. 1933. L.E. Cheesman. B.M.1933-577. | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype ♀" (BMNH); 1♀ "Co-type | PAPUA: Kokoda 1,300ft. vi. 1933. L.E. Cheesman. B.M.1933-576. | Ohaus determ. Anomala subterfulva Ohs. Cotype ♀" (BMNH).

Note: In contrast to many other species descriptions by Ohaus, in the publication containing the description of *A. subterfulva* (1936a), he strictly employed a holo-/paratype concept. Therefore, the specimen which was labelled as "type" in the course of the original description by Ohaus (not the red type labels of Ohaus often attached years later) and is housed in the BMNH (as stated in the description) must be considered the holotype.

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 9.4-10.2 mm. Width. 5.6-6.0 mm. Colour. Ventral side including antenna testaceous to brown; distal part of metatibia, tarsi and head castaneous; pronotum black-brown with the sides broadly bordered testaceous; elytra brown to castaneous with the sutural area and sides darkened; sometimes elytra and pygidium entirely black; ventral and dorsal side without metallic shine. Head. Clypeus trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and finer; interocular distance / width of head 0.61-0.63; antennal club rather short, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Broadest slightly before its base; sides evenly rounded; anterior angle slightly acute or square; posterior angle obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation moderately fine, rather dense. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically slightly impressed; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae; micropunctation very distinct and especially dense in the sutural interval. Pygidium. Transversely punctate-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch. Legs. Hind tibia fusiform; protibia with an acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, curved outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally somewhat enlarged, without angle or denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 51). Endophallus (Fig. 106).

Female: Pronotum more convex than in males, parallel-sided in the posterior half; metatibia distally more widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala subterfulva* is easily distinguished from all other Papuan species by the combination of missing lateral hair patches at the abdominal sternites and the very distinct micropunctation of the elytra which is noticeably dense in the sutural interval. Moreover, the other species without lateral hair patches at the abdomen always have testaceous elytra with dark markings. The endophallus of *A. subterfulva* is very similar to those of *A. dorsosignata* and *A. ministrans* but the sacculus bearing the two large sclerites is more strongly deviated. The aedeagus is similar to that of *A. ministrans*, but the parameres are somewhat shorter.

Distribution: *Anomala subterfulva* is so far only known from the type locality Kokoda in eastern Papua New Guinea.

***Anomala dorsosignata* Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 91, fig. 6)

Anomala dorsosignata Ohaus, 1916: 45 [description]

Anomala dorsosignata Ohaus: Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "D.N.GUINEA Wahnes | Type | Anomala dorsosignata Ohs." (MNHB).

Paralectotypes: 1♂ "D.N.GUINEA Wahnes | ♂ | Co-type | Anomala dorsosignata Ohs." (MNHB); 1♀ D.N. Guinea KelaSamoahafen Huongolf 1.-2.10. Neuhauss S.G. | 110780 | Co-Type" (MNHB); 1♀ D.Neu-Guinea Dallmannhafen J.Valir XI.08. Prof. Neuhau? S. | 110779 | Co-Type | Ohaus determin.1915 Anomala dorsosignata Ohaus Cotype" (MNHB); 1♀ D.Nguinea ImLager 29 Klm unterh. d.Mäan-derberges am Sepik 11.-16.VII.13 Kais. Augustafl. Exp. Bürgers S. G. | 110781 | Co-Type | ♀" (MNHB).

Notes: The number of specimens used in the original descriptions of *A. dorsosignata* was not indicated by Ohaus (1916), and it is not certain that the original type series were monospecific. Therefore, a lectotype was designated.

Additional material: 3♂, 11♀ “Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Exped. Araucaria Camp 800 m iii.1939 L.J.Toxopeus” (CZPC, RMHN); 1♂ “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Humboldt Bay Dist. Bewani Mts. ix. 1937” (BMNH); 3♂, 2♀ “Museum Leiden NETH NEW GUINEA Hollandia Kota Nica, a.l. 26.V.1956” (CZPC, RMNH); 1♂ “Museum Leiden NETH NEW GUINEA Hollandia Kota Nica, a.l. 13.I.1956” (RMNH); 1♂ “Ned. Nieuw Guinea Dojo 2e Strip Res. Hollandia 1 Nov. 1956 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas | alt.: 150m. host.: loc.: grass light trap” (RMNH); 1♀ “Museum Leiden INDONESIA, Irian Sentani nr. Jayapura = Hollandia IV. 1975 Br. Casimirus” (RMNH); 1♂ “INDONESIA, Irian Jaya Nabire, 12 km O Samabusa Lagari, 6.-8. XII. 1993 Primärurwald, 50m leg. R.Brechlin & K.Cerny” (TICB); 1♂, 1♀ “Neu Guinea | Ex-Musaeo A. KUWERT 1894 | Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN); 5♀ “NEU GUINEA Lae, Bumayong 16.-18.VII. 1965 H.Pyka leg.” (SMNS); 1♀ “Wapoga Riv., ca. 100 m Kwadewa, logging camp, Km 62, 28.II. 1999, Lux | IRIAN JAYA, J.-Waropen Prov. leg. A. Riedel” (SMNS); 1♂, 6♀ “N. Guinea Biro 96. | Erima Astrolabe B.” (HNMB); 1♂ “N. Guinea Biro 96. | Friedrich-Wilh.-hafen” (HNMB); 3♀ “N. Guinea Biro 96. | Stephansort Astrolabe Bai” (HNMB); 1♂ “Dtsch N.- Guinea | Cotype | Anomala dorsosignata Ohs.” (MNHB) [invalid type designation by Ohaus]. 1♀ “D.Neu-Guinea | Collection Ph. Wunderlich | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala dorsosignata Ohs. (MNHB) [invalid type designation by Ohaus]. 1♂ “Stephansort C.v.Hagen | ♂ | Cotype | Anomala dorsosignata Ohs.” (MNHB) [invalid type designation by Ohaus]. 1♀ “Neu-Guinea Kais. Wilh. Land Lauterbach S. [illegible] 1896” (MNHB); 1♀ “Erima Wald Neu-Guinea 22.V.96 Lauterbach S.” (MNHB).

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 10.4-14.1 mm. Width. 5.8-7.5 mm. Colour. Ground colour testaceous without metallic shine; head, metatarsi and distal part of metatibia castaneous; sometimes forehead and vertex, pygidium, propygidium and metatarsi black; pronotum usually with variable dark markings: a dark brown longitudinal mark reaching anterior and posterior margin on each side of a narrow testaceous middle line or a large part excluding the lateral margins black; elytra with brown or black sutural stripe or extensively blackened. Head. Clypeus rather short, subrectangular to subtrapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; forehead very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and finer; eyes quite large, interocular distance / width of head 0.55-0.57; antennal club rather short, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Sides strongly curved in lateral view; in dorsal view sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the slightly acute, rectangular or slightly obtuse anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation sparse in the middle, moderately dense laterally; punctures fine and usually shallow; often with somewhat indistinct middle furrow. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with nearly flat intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically somewhat impressed; subsutural interstice with irregular punctation anteriorly and irregular stria at the apex; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Rather sparsely transversely punctate-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch; sides of abdominal sternite 1 – 2 sometimes indistinctly carinate. Legs. Hind tibia fusiform; protibia with an acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, strongly curved outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally weakly enlarged. Aedeagus (Fig. 52). Endophallus (Fig. 107).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; antennal club not longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; sides of pronotum slightly more curved in dorsal view; metatibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala dorsosignata* is very similar to *A. mimikensis* but entirely lacking the concavities at the pronotal front angles. Moreover, *A. dorsosignata* is extremely similar to *A. ministrans*, but has shorter parameres, is larger and has more distinct dark markings.

Distribution: Indonesian Papua: Nabire, Jayawijaya Mountains (139°11’E, 3°30’S), Bewani Mountains, Jayapura; Papua New Guinea: Lae, Kwadewa (Wapoga region, 136°01’E, 2°07’S); Erima; Stephansort, Salamaua, Wewak, Mäanderberg (East Sepik, 141°39’E, 4°05’S).

Notes: *Anomala dorsosignata* is very variable concerning size and colouration and might in fact represent a complex of several taxa because body size and colour pattern appear to be locality-specific. Whether these differences have taxonomic value cannot be evaluated before more material from additional localities becomes available.

***Anomala ministrans* Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 91, fig. 7)
Anomala ministrans Ohaus, 1916: 42 [description]
Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ “D.N. Guinea | Type | Anomala ministrans Ohs.” (MNHB).
Paralectotypes: 1♀ “D.N. Guinea Bongu | Cotype | Anomala ministrans Ohs.” (MNHB); 1♂ “Dtsch N.-Guinea | ♀ | Ohaus determin. Anomala ministrans Ohs. Cotype” (MNHB); 2♀ “K. Wilhelm – Land, Bongu | ♀ | Cotype | Anomala ministrans Ohs.” (MNHB) [not conspecific with *A. ministrans*].
Note: The number of specimens used in the original description of *A. ministrans* was not indicated by Ohaus (1916), and it is not certain that the original type series was monospecific. Therefore, a lectotype was designated. The locality “Bongu”, mentioned in the original description of *A. ministrans,* is missing on the label of the lectotype of *A. ministrans*, which is otherwise identical (paper, style of letters and print) to that of the first listed female paralectotype. Therefore, the specimen with the label omitting “Bongu” was also considered to belong to the original syntype series.
Additional material: 1♂ “D.N. GUINEA Sattelberg |♂ | Cotype | Anomala ministrans Ohs. [Ohaus’s handwriting]” (MNHB) [invalid type designation by Ohaus]. 1♂ “Dtsch N.-Guinea | Coll. H. Martin Le Moult vendit | Anomala ministrans Ohs.” (ISNB); 1♂ “749 | Patria?” (ISNB).

Description: Body shape. Ovoid; sides subparallel posteriorly; moderately convex. Length. 9.5-9.8 mm. Width. 5.4-5.9 mm. Colour. Ground colour testaceous without metallic shine; head, metatarsi and distal part of metatibia castaneous; pronotum with a dark brown longitudinal marking reaching anterior and posterior margin on each side of a narrow testaceous middle line (indistinct in the female conspecific PLT); narrow sutural line dark brown. Head. Clypeus rather short, subrectangular; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus rugose; forehead very densely, partly confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparser and finer; eyes quite large, interocular distance / width of head 0.55-0.56; antennal club slightly longer than segments 2–7 combined. Pronotum. Sides strongly curved in lateral view; in dorsal view sides parallel in the posterior halve, strongly convergent towards the obtuse anterior angles; posterior angles obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; punctation sparse in the middle, moderately dense laterally; punctures very fine and shallow; with somewhat indistinct middle furrow. Elytra. Regularly punctate-striate with weakly convex intervals; most punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed; subsutural interstice with irregular punctation anteriorly and irregular stria at the apex; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae; micropunctation indistinct. Pygidium. Rather sparsely transversely striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch; sides of abdominal sternite 1 – 2 indistinctly carinate. Legs. Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; protibia with an acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth moderately long, strongly curved outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally weakly enlarged. Aedeagus (Fig. 53). Endophallus (Fig. 108).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; antennal club not longer than segments 2-7 combined; sides of pronotum slightly more curved in dorsal view; anterior angle of pronotum square (variability unknown); sides of abdominal sternites not carinate; metatibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Diagnosis: *Anomala ministrans* is very similar to *A. dorsosignata*, but all examined specimens of *A. ministrans* are smaller than those of *A. dorsosignata*. The colour pattern are in the variability range of *A. dorsosignata* but the dark markings appear to be somewhat paler than in *A. dorsosignata*. The parameres are less convex and more elongate compared with *A. dorsosignata*. The endophalli of both species are identical, just the two large sclerites appear to be less developed in *A. ministrans*.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea: Bongu, Sattelberg (147°47’E, 06°29’S).

Notes: The observed differences between *A. ministrans* and *A. dorsosignata* base on limited material, and it is possible that both species are synonymous. The status of this taxon will have to be verified when more specimens become available.

***Anomala mimikensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 91, fig. 8)
Holotype: ♂ “New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229. | Anomala clarescens Ohs. Type” (MNHB).
Paratypes: 1♂ “Co-type | New Guinea. Mimika R. A.F.R. Wollaston. 1911-229 | Ohaus determ. Anomala clarescens Ohs. Cotype ♂” (BMNH); 1♀ “Holl.N.Guinea Triton Bai | ♀ | dorsosignata Ohs.” (MNHB).

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after the type locality Mimika River in Indonesian Papua.

Description: Body shape. Elongate ovoid; moderately convex. Length. 10.3 mm. Width. 5.6

mm. Colour. Ground colour testaceous without metallic shine; head, metatarsi and distal part of metatibia castaneous; pronotum with a dark brown longitudinal mark reaching anterior and posterior margin (posteriorly split by a very narrow testaceous middle line; scutellum dark brown; elytra with black sutural stripe. Head. Clypeus rather short, trapezoidal; corners rounded; anterior margin weakly reflexed; clypeus and forehead confluently punctate; punctation of vertex sparser; eyes quite large, interocular distance / width of head 0.61; antennal club rather short, hardly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. Pronotum. Sides almost parallel in the posterior half, strongly convergent towards the very acute anterior angle; posterior angle obtuse, rounded off; basal marginal line complete; area near anterior angle with distinct concavity; margin at posterior angle broadly flattened; punctation rather dense (sparser in the middle); punctures fine. Elytra. Regularly striate-punctate with nearly flat intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the two inner primary striae apically slightly impressed; subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria; second and third interstice with abbreviated, partly irregular secondary striae; micropunctation hardly detectable. Pygidium. Transversely punctate-striolate; with scattered suberect setae near hind margin. Abdominal sternites. With a transverse row of setae; without lateral hair patch; side of the first abdominal sternite indistinctly carinate. Legs. Hind tibia fusiform; protibia with an acute lateral tooth; terminal protibial tooth rather short, curved outwards; inner protarsal claw slender, ventrally weakly enlarged, without angle or denticle. Aedeagus (Fig. 54).

Female: Body shape somewhat stouter than in males; sides of elytra more rounded; antennal club not longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined; metatibia apically widened; terminal protibial tooth larger; inner protarsal claw slender.

Variability: Body length. 10.0-13.1 mm; body width. 5.4-7.1 mm. All tarsi are castaneous, and the dark brown mark on the pronotal disc is not divided by a middle line in the paratype.

Diagnosis: *Anomala mimikensis* is very similar to *A. dorsosignata* but is easily separated from this species by the concavity near the anterior angle of the pronotum. Such concavity is also present in *A. impressicollis*, but apart from the very different aedeagus, this species never has pale-bordered sides of the pronotum. The hind margin of the pronotum in *A. mimikensis* is more sinuate than in *A. dorsosignata* and *A. impressicollis*. The parameres of *A. mimikensis* are very similar but somewhat shorter than those of *A. dorsosignata*. The endophallus could not be examined because both available specimens of *A. mimikensis* had empty aedeagi.

Distribution: *Anomala mimikensis* is only known from southern Indonesian Papua: Mimika River (136°30'E, 4°30'S), Triton Bay.

Notes: The holotype and the male paratype of *A. mimikensis* are simultaneously paratypes of *A. clarescens*.

***Anomala bonguana* Ohaus, 1916** (Plate 91, fig. 9)

Anomala bonguana Ohaus, 1916: 64, fig. 16 [description]

Lectotype [here designated]: ♂ "D.N.Guinea Bongu | Type | Anomala bonguana Ohs. [Ohaus's handwriting]" (MHNB).

Note: The number of specimens used in the original description was not indicated by Ohaus (1916) and it is not certain that the original type series was monospecific. Therefore, a lectotype was designated.

Diagnosis: *Anomala bonguana* is not closer related to any *Anomala* species from the region under study. It is morphologically easily separated by the entirely irregularly punctate subsutural interstice (with irregularly doubled stria in all other species). The closest relative is apparently *A. kalliesi* Zorn, 1999 from Sumatra.

Distribution: *Anomala bonguana* was described from "Bongu" in Papua New Guinea but there are considerable doubts about the origin of this species (see below).

Notes: The occurrence of this species on New Guinea is very doubtful because all known closer relatives of this species occur on the greater Sunda islands and the Malaysian Peninsular only. No related species of *Anomala bonguana* is known from the islands in between these locations and Papua New Guinea, neither from Sulawesi and the Moluccas nor from the lesser Sunda islands. In fact, the closest relative appears to be *A. kalliesi* Zorn, 1998 from Sumatra which has a very similar aedeagus. Very likely the type specimen was mislabelled, and the true origin of *A. bonguana* is one of the Greater Sunda Islands.

Key to the species of the *Anomala cuprascens* group of Sulawesi and the Papuan Region

1 Protibia unidentate (lateral tooth sometimes weakly indicated by an obtuse angle) .... *chlorotica* subgroup (Zorn 2007)
- Protibia bidentate 2
2 Species from Sulawesi and Moluccas (west of Lydekker's Line); pygidium almost always with more or less present decumbent setae 3
- Species from New Guinea and adjacent islands (east of Lydekker's-line); pygidium almost always without decumbent setae (exception: *A. assimilis* Boisduval) 23
3 Elytra smooth and shining; elytral striae not sulcate; head and pronotum with strong fiery red to golden green metallic lustre; elytra deep red or green-blue .... *A. pyricollis* sp. nov.
- Elytra not smooth and shining; elytral striae more or less sulcate; pronotum with weak or moderate metallic-green shine 4
4 Pronotum very densely punctate and at least partly rugose .... *A. rugulicollis* Ohaus
- Pronotum not very densely or rugosely punctate 5
5 Terminal tooth of protibia straight and long in both sexes (Plate 92, figs 5-6); terminal spurs of metatibia apically not pointed but rounded and somewhat spatuliform .... *A. rectodonta* sp. nov.
- Terminal tooth of protibia short or moderately long, bent outwards (Plate 92, figs 7-8); terminal spurs of metatibia pointed, not spatuliform 6
6 Ground colour testaceous; pronotum and elytra with black marks or almost entirely black, at least elytra with dark scutellar patch .... *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus
- Ground colour not testaceous; elytra without dark markings 7
7 Hind tibia very stout and fusiform; inner protarsal claw distinctly enlarged in males; elytra with moderately convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally connected at least at the apex; all primary striae distally deeply impressed; terminal tooth of protibia short, slightly bent outwards; endophallus with denticles or spines 8
- Hind tibia moderately slender, weakly fusiform; inner protarsal claw slender in both sexes, ventrally weakly enlarged in males; parameres conspicuously short and convex; ventral plate broad; endophallus not spinous; elytra with weakly convex intervals; majority of punctures of primary striae longitudinally separated from each other; only the three inner primary striae apically somewhat deeper impressed 18
8 Majority of strial punctures of the primary striae longitudinally connected ; lateral intervals distally very narrow and only slightly broader than striae (Plate 92, fig. 2) 9
- Strial punctures of primary striae usually more or less separated on disc, connected towards the apex (Plate 92, fig. 1) 11
9 Body colour blackish castaneous to black, without metallic shine; pronotal punctation laterally confluent; species from Seram and Saparua .... *A. ceramica* Ohaus
- Body colour not black, with distinct metallic shine 10
10 Species from northern Moluccas .... *A. fuscoviridis* Hombron et Jacquinot
- Four probably vicariant sibling species from Sulawesi and the Sula Archipelago:

A Apex of parameres more slender in lateral view; large endophallic spine on the right side with large basal plate; species from North Sulawesi (Fig. 78) .... *A. wallacei* sp. nov.
B Apex of parameres broadly rounded in lateral view; large endophallic spine on the right side without large basal plate; species from South Sulawesi (Fig. 79) .... *A. sulselensis* sp. nov.
C Parameres strongly hook-shaped (Fig. 21); colour lighter or darker castaneous or reddish; species from Central Sulawesi .... *A. adunca* sp. nov.
D Parameres slightly bent downward apically but not strongly hook-shaped (Fig. 20); elytra often with weak blue-green shine; species from eastern Sulawesi and the Sula Archipelago .... *A. subterfusca* Ohaus

11 Enlarged protarsal claw in males ventrally with distinct tooth or angle 12
- Enlarged protarsal claw in males ventrally without distinct tooth or angle 13
12 Smaller species; body length: 10.0-12.3 mm; sides of elytra almost straight and parallel-sided in the middle; abdominal sternites without distinct lateral hair patch; parameres rather slender; endophallus with a large prominent terminal spine .... *A. unicornis* sp. nov.

- Larger species; body length: 12.4-13.5 mm; sides of elytra rounded; endophallus forming a long bent tube with an apical sclerotized plate; endemic species of the Key and Aru Islands .... *A. keiana* Ohaus

13 Species with strong metallic shine dorsally 14

- Species with less vivid metallic shine dorsally 16

14 Larger on average (body length: 13.4-16.0 mm); endophallus with extremely long spines .... *A. echinata* sp. nov.

- Smaller on average (body length: 12.4-14.0 mm); spines of the endophallus shorter 15

15 Spines of the endophallus longer and less numerous (Fig. 71); species known from western Seram .... *A. piruensis* sp. nov.

- Spines of the endophallus shorter and more numerous (Fig. 72); species known from eastern Seram .... *A. ribbei* sp. nov.

16 Antennal club only slightly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined in males; colour of elytra usually contrastingly lighter brown than head and pronotum; setae of pygidium rather dense .... *A. lucidula* (Guérin-Méneville)

- Antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined in males; setae of pygidium less dense 17

17 Larger species (body length: 12.6 mm); body shape comparatively longer .... *A. paralucidula* sp. nov.

- Smaller species (body length: 10.4-12.0 mm); body shape comparatively shorter .... *A. manuselensis* sp. nov.

18 Subsutural interstice with an irregularly doubled secondary stria; smaller species (body length 11.4-12.5 mm) from the Sula Archipelago .... *A. dohertyi* sp. nov.

- Subsutural interstice with irregular punctation in the anterior half; larger species (body length 12.5-17.0 mm) from Sulawesi including northern and southern adjacent islands 19

19 Elytra coloured black-brown or castaneous, often with red or light brown parascutellar patch, sometimes whole elytra light brown .... *A. djampeana* Ohaus

- Elytra testaceous, pronotum metallic-green 20

20 Species from the islands between Mindanao and North Sulawesi .... *A. sangirana* Ohaus

- Species from Sulawesi mainland 21

21 Endophallus with conspicuous bispinose sclerite (Figs 109-113) .... *A. brachycaula* Ohaus

- Large sclerite of the endophallus not bispinose 22

22 Endophallus with a scaly structure appending to the large sclerite (Fig. 122); pronotum brown, with rather weak metallic-green shine; Tana Toraja region .... *A. satulagi* sp. nov.

- Large sclerite of the endophallus without scaly structure appending to it (Fig. 123); pronotum with strong metallic-green lustre, eastern Sulawesi .... *A. luwukensis* sp. nov.

23 Subsutural interstice densely irregularly punctate, parameres deeply incised; large species of doubtful origin .... *A. bonguana* Ohaus

- Subsutural interstice with an anteriorly irregularly doubled stria 24

24 Pygidium more or less covered with decumbent setae .... *A. assimilis* Boisduval

- Pygidium with few suberect setae or almost lacking of hairs 25

25 Abdominal sternites with lateral hair patch; pygidium densely granulo-rugose (Plate 92, fig. 3); species usually with distinct metallic shine 26

- Abdominal sternites without lateral hair patch; pygidium transversely punctate-striolate (Plate 92, fig. 4); species without or with very faint metallic shine 38

26 Basal abdominal sternites laterally carinate; body colour uniformly castaneous with metallic-green shine 27

- Sides of abdominal sternites not carinate 31

27 Strial punctures coarse; surface appearing uneven laterally because of several transverse wrinkles; parameres not apically hooked 28

- Strial punctures finer; surface not appearing uneven because of transverse wrinkles; parameres apically hooked 30

28 Basal marginal line of pronotum complete .... *A. dairamensis* sp. nov.

- Basal marginal line of pronotum indistinct or missing anterior to scutellum 29

29 Ventral plate of aedeagus narrow; endophallus with convex sclerite; smaller species from Madang .... *A. behnei* sp. nov.

- Ventral plate of aedeagus broader; endophallus with elongate concave sclerite; larger species from central and northern New Guinea .... *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov.

30 Apical hook of the parameres bent backwards (Fig. 46); endophallus with setose patches (Fig. 102) .... *A. ronana* Ohaus

- Apical hook of parameres bent downwards (Fig. 47); endophallus partly spinose but not setose .... *A. etnaensis* sp. nov.

31 Terminal tooth of protibia straight and long, reaching more than 1/3 of length of protibia; larger, elongate ovoid species with the elytra distinctly widened posteriad; clypeus distinctly reflexed .... *A. longidentata* sp. nov.

- Terminal tooth of protibia reaching ca. 1/4 to 1/3 of length of protibia; body shape shorter ovoid; sides of elytra evenly rounded or subparallel; clypeus rather weakly reflexed 32

32 Elytral intervals flat; elytra testaceous; small species (body length: 9.5-11.0 mm) .... *A. kokodae* Ohaus

- Elytral intervals more or less convex; elytra variably coloured 33

33 Punctation of pronotum coarser and rather dense 34

- Punctation of pronotum fine or very fine 35

34 Discal punctures of pronotum adjacent to each other or distances 1-2 puncture diameters; sides of elytra rounded .... *A. grossepunctata* sp. nov.

- Discal punctures of pronotum with distances usually wider than 1 puncture diameter; sides of elytra subparallel; pronotum broadest slightly before the middle in view from above .... *A. discrepans* Arrow

35 Elytral striae distinctly furrowed; intervals distinctly convex; antennal club distinctly longer than antennomeres 2-6 in males, ratio ca. 3/2; if yellow elytral basal marks are present, they are always adjacent to the scutellum .... *A. sentaniensis* sp. nov.

- Elytral striae less deeply furrowed; antennal club in males less long than in *A. sentaniensis*, length ratio of antennomeres 2-6/antennal club ca. 3/4; if present, yellow basal marks are usually separated from the scutellum by darker colour (exception *A. miokoana*) 36

36 Inner protarsal claw of males very slender and ventrally not enlarged; endophallus with tongue shaped sclerite (Fig. 131) .... *A. rosenbergi* sp. nov.

- Inner protarsal claw of males slender but ventrally somewhat enlarged 37

37 Clypeus very small, trapezoidal; sides of pronotum strongly rounded; pronotum widest distinctly before the base in dorsal view; species from Bird's Head Peninsula .... *A. alinae* sp. nov.

- Clypeus with normal size; slightly trapezoidal or subrectangular; a group of extremely similar, partly vicariant species:

A Parameres very weakly dentate apically; sclerotized cap-shaped structure at the tip of the large sacculus of the endophallus situated more laterally, almost connected to the subapical setose area (Fig. 82, arrow); northern part of New Guinea except Bird's Head Peninsula .... *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus

B Parameres apically distinctly dentate; the sacculus adjacent to the ejaculatory piece of the endophallus is only very weakly developed and not setose (Fig. 83, arrow); Misool Island .... *A. lieftincki* sp. nov.

C Parameres apically distinctly dentate; sclerotized cap-shaped structure at the tip of large sacculus well apart from the subapical setose area and somewhat drumstick-shaped (Fig. 85, arrow); Bird's Head Peninsula .... *A. warkapiensis* sp. nov.

D Small species with rather elongate parameres; Bismarck Archipelago .... *A. miokoana* Ohaus

E Apex of parameres with small but distinct tooth; body colour uniformly castaneous; D'Entrecasteaux Islands .... *A. uncinata* Ohaus

F A species-complex of four probably vicariant species which can only be separated with certainty by the examination of the endophallus:

a) *A. daniorum* sp. nov.	Anterior angle of pronotum sharply marked; endophallus Fig. 87; western part of the Central Mountain Range
b) *A. sibilensis* sp. nov.	Anterior angle of pronotum sharply marked; endophallus Fig. 88; Star Mountains
c) *A. tigibiensis* sp. nov.	Anterior angle of pronotum rounded off; endophallus Fig. 89; Papua New Guinea: Southern Highlands
d) *A. okapaensis* sp. nov.	Anterior angle of pronotum sharply marked; elytra very smooth and shining; endophallus Fig. 90; Papua New Guinea: Eastern Highlands

38 Clypeus long with distinctly rounded sides; body shape elongate; pronotum with strongly rounded sides, broadest in the middle; eyes enlarged; metatibial terminal spurs short, not pointed .... *A. nycterina* Ohaus

- Clypeus shorter, trapezoidal or subrectangular; body shape ovoid or elongate ovoid; pronotum broadest at or near the base; eyes not enlarged 39

39 Pronotum with concavity near anterior angle 40
- Pronotum without concavity near anterior angle 41
40 Hind margin of pronotum distinctly sinuate; body shape elongate ovoid .... *A. mimikensis* sp. nov.
- Hind margin of pronotum weakly sinuate; body shape ovoid .... *A. impressicollis* sp. nov.
41 Elytra with distinct micropunctation which is particularly dense in the sutural interval; elytra unicolourous or with diffuse, vaguely outlined markings .... *A. subterfulva* Ohaus
- Elytra with indistinct micropunctation which is sparse in the sutural interval; elytra testaceous with brown or black markings 42
42 Pronotum pale-bordered (rarely entirely testaceous); punctation of pronotum slightly finer and sparser 43
- Pronotum entirely dark castaneous; punctation of pronotum slightly denser and punctures larger 44
43 Larger (body length: 10.4-14.1mm); dark markings of elytra more distinct; parameres shorter, more convex (Fig. 52) .... *A. dorsosignata* Ohaus
- Smaller (body length: 9.5-9.8 mm); dark markings of elytra less distinct than in *A. dorsosignata*; parameres less convex, more elongate (Fig. 53) .... *A. ministrans* Ohaus
44 Parameres with somewhat bulbous apex (Fig. 49); southern Indonesian Papua .... *A. clarescens* Ohaus
- Parameres without bulbous apex (Fig. 50); species from Bird's Head Peninsula .... *A. pseudoclarescens* sp. nov.

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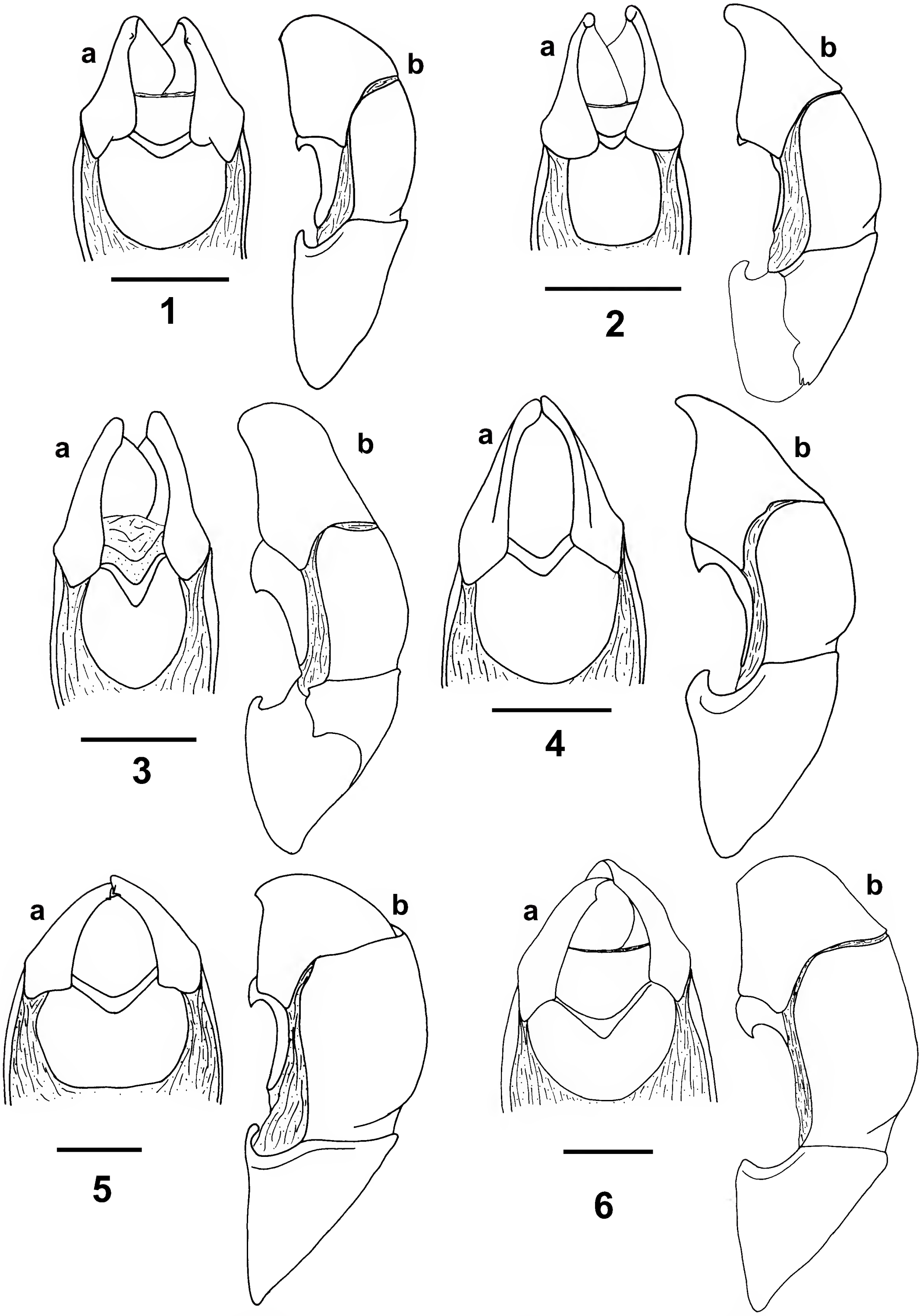
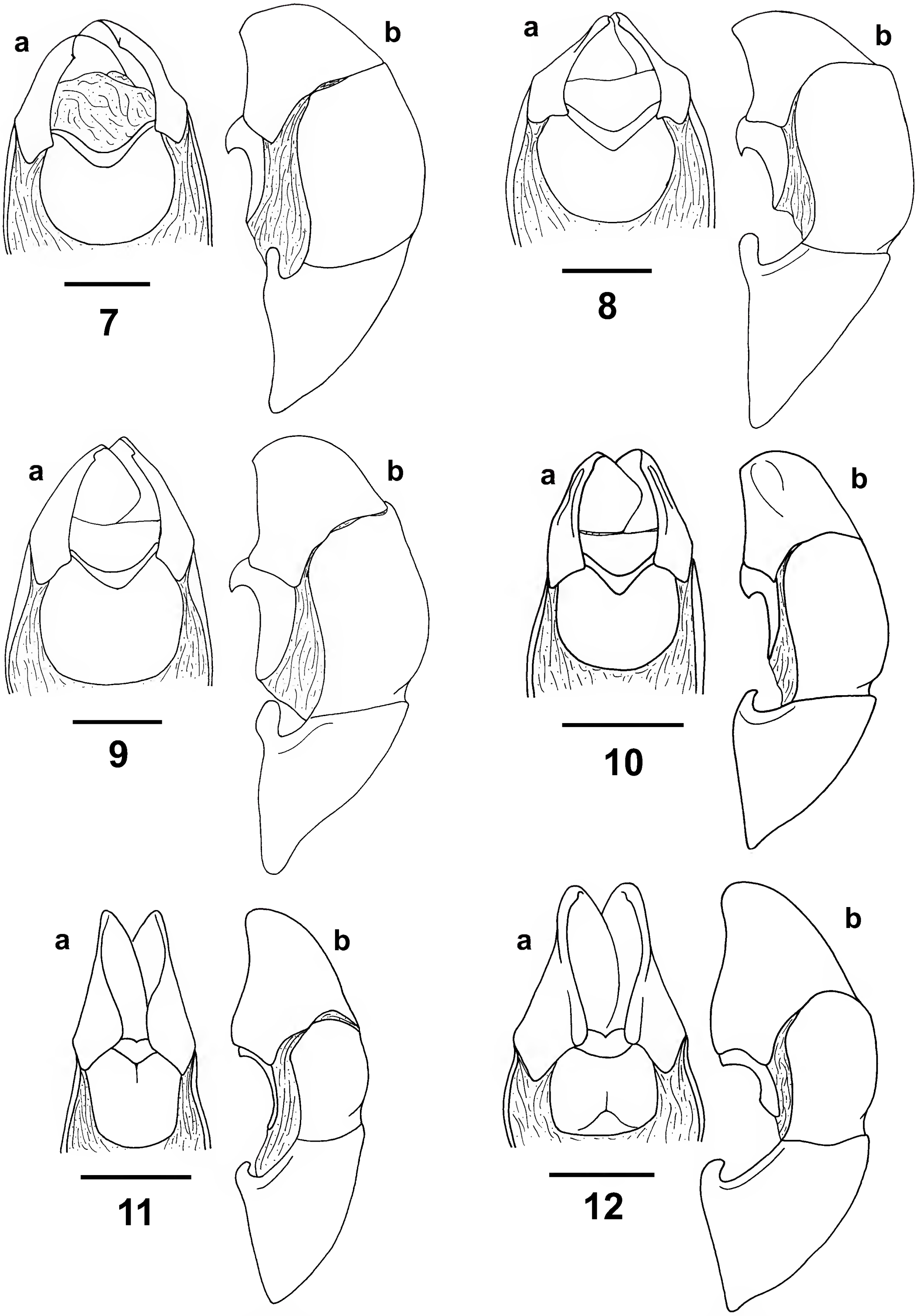
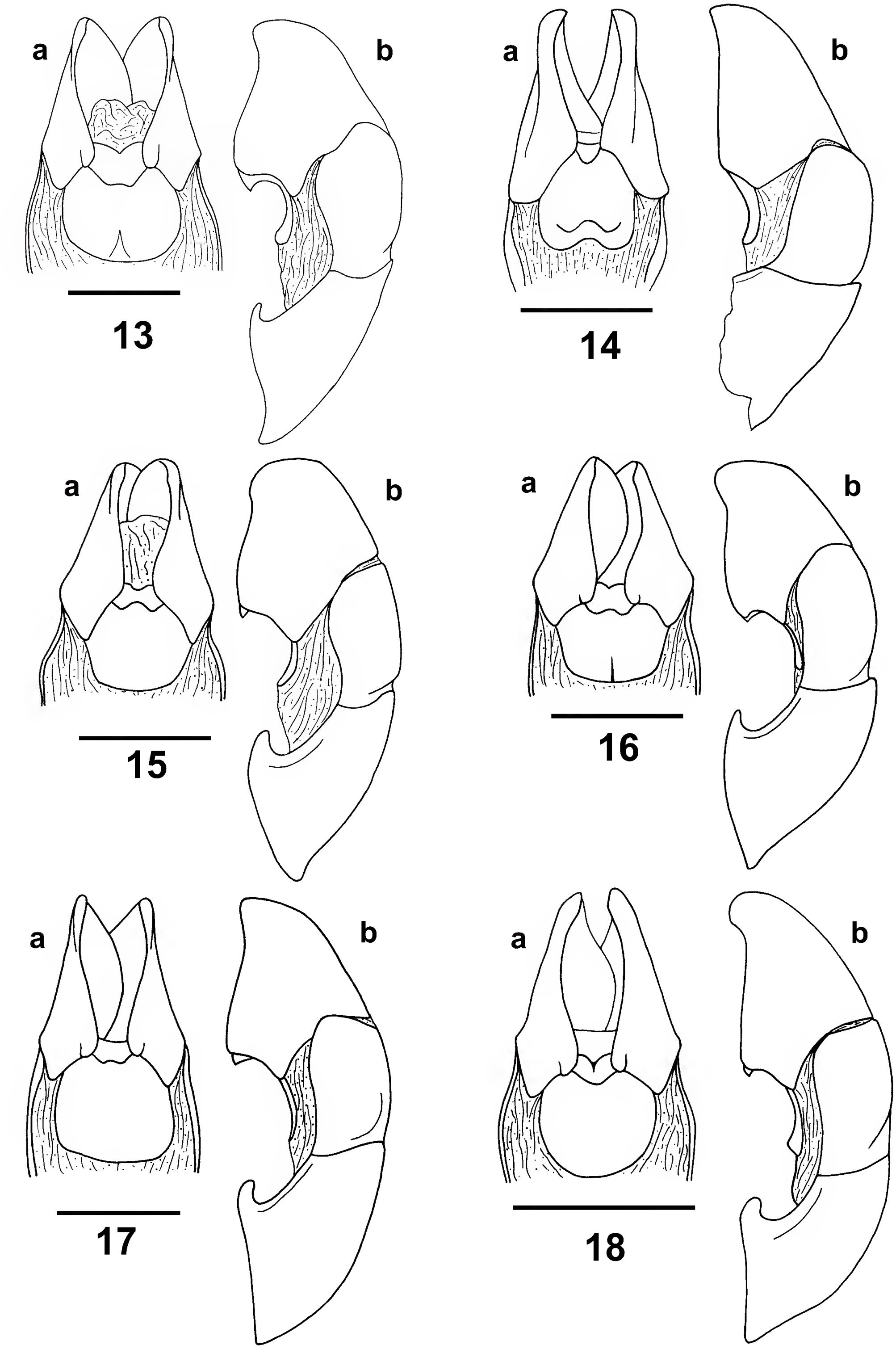


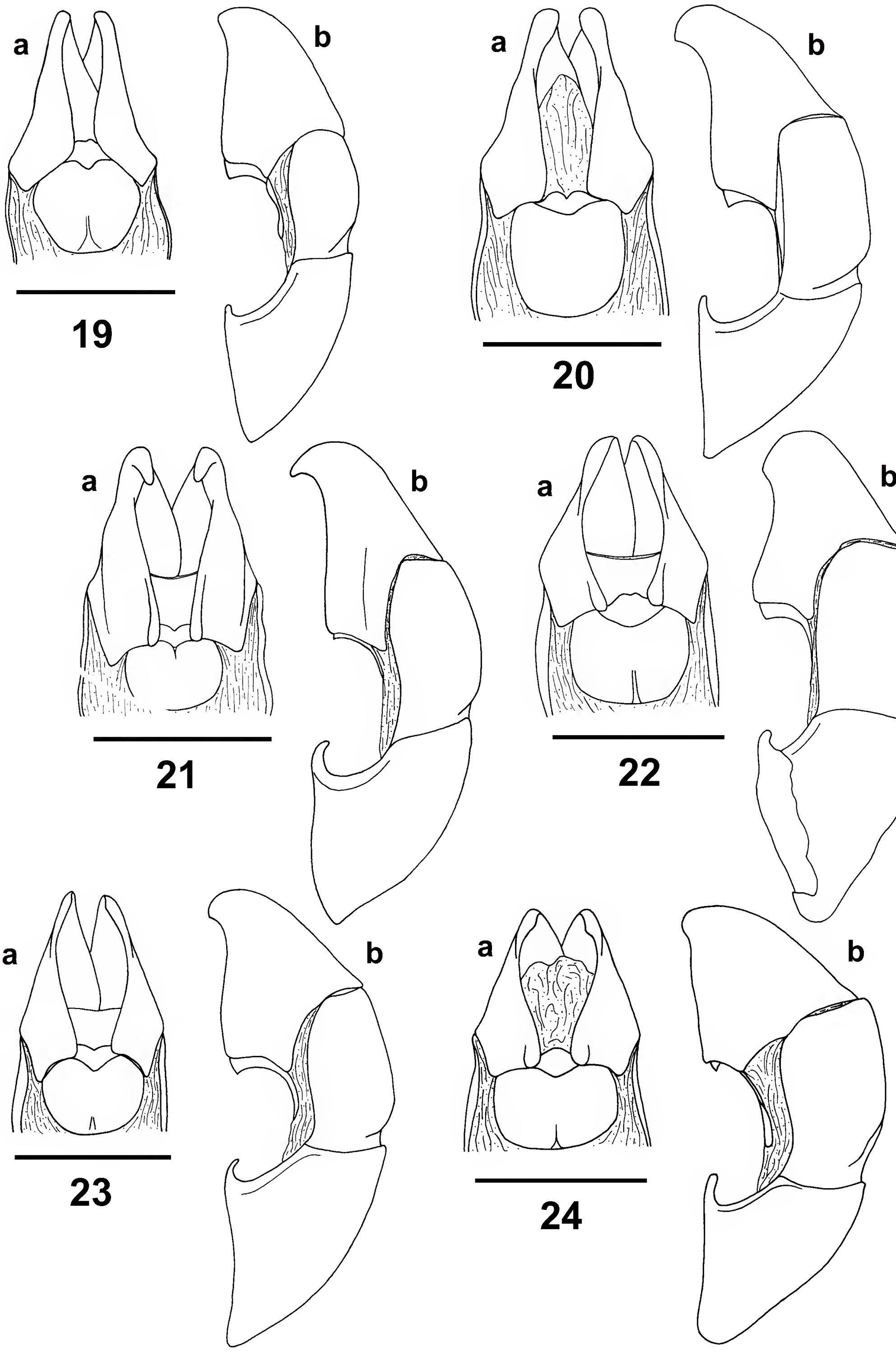
Figures. 1-6. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
1 – *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus, lectotype; 2 – *A. rugulicollis* Ohaus, lectotype; 3 – *A. rectodonta* sp. nov., holotype; 4 – *A. pyricollis* sp. nov., holotype; 5 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus, lectotype; 6 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus, lectotype. Scales: 1 mm.



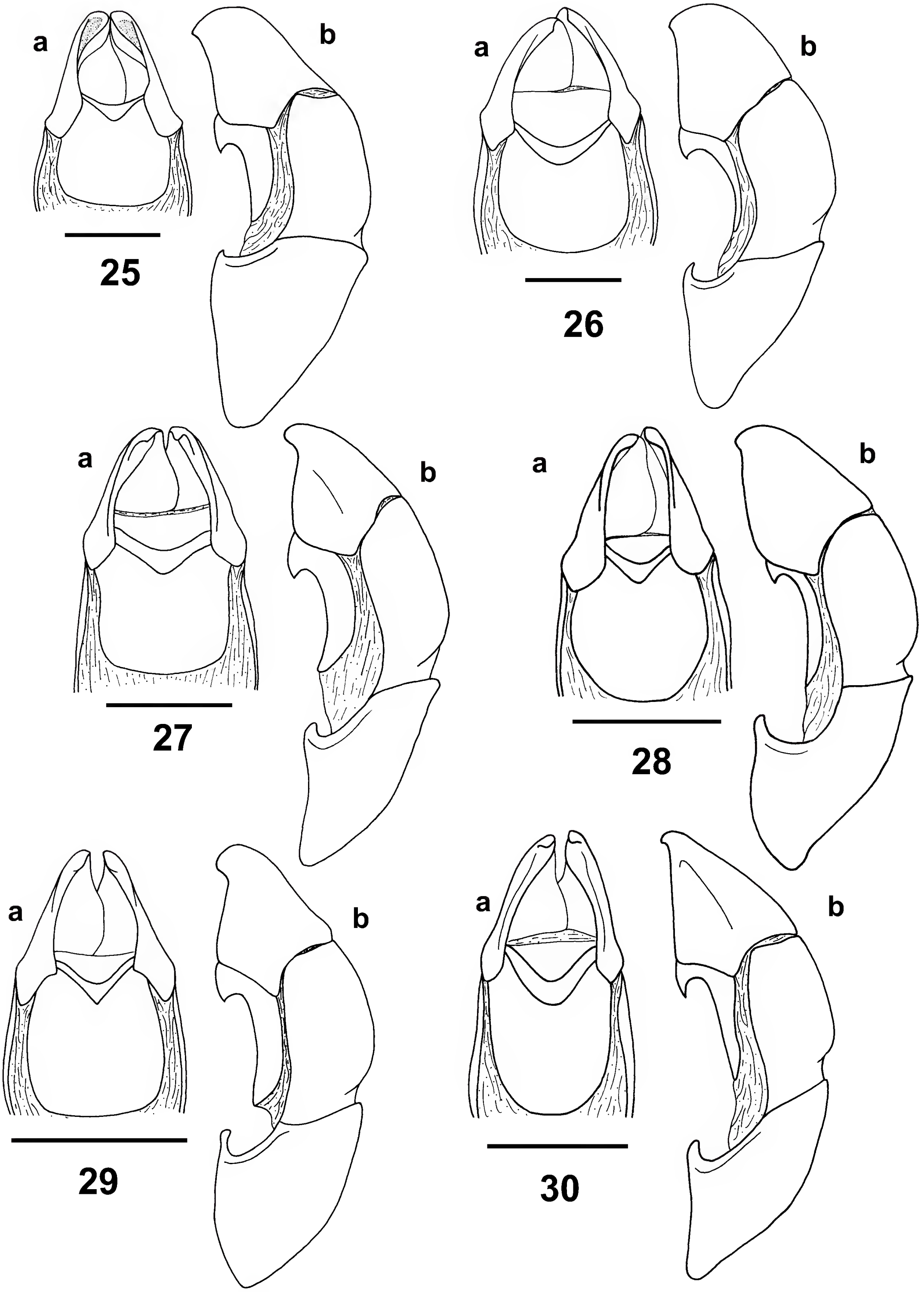
Figures 7-12. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
7 – *A. sangirana* Ohaus, lectotype; 8 – *A. satulagi* sp. nov., holotype; 9 – *A. luwukensis* sp. nov., holotype; 10 – *A. dohertyi* sp. nov., holotype; 11 – *A. lucidula* (Guérin-Méneville) (Buru); 12 – *A. paralucidula* sp. nov., holotype. Scales: 1 mm.



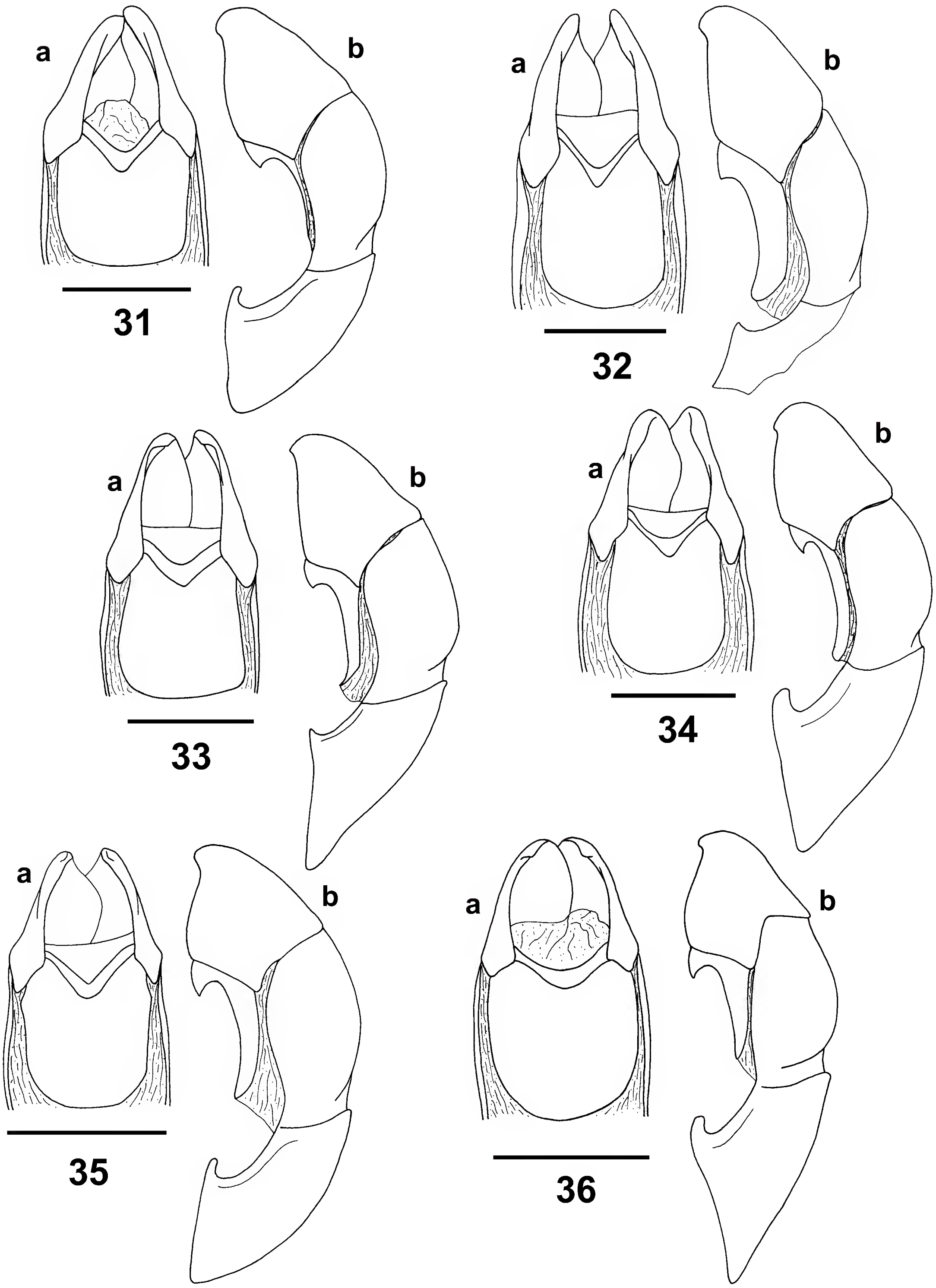
Figures 13-18. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
13 – *A. keiana* Ohaus, lectotype; 14 – *A. ceramica* Ohaus, lectotype; 15 – *A. echinata* sp. nov., holotype; 16 – *A. piruensis* sp. nov., holotype; 17 – *A. ribbei* sp. nov., holotype; 18 – *A. manuselensis* sp. nov., holotype. Scales: 1 mm.



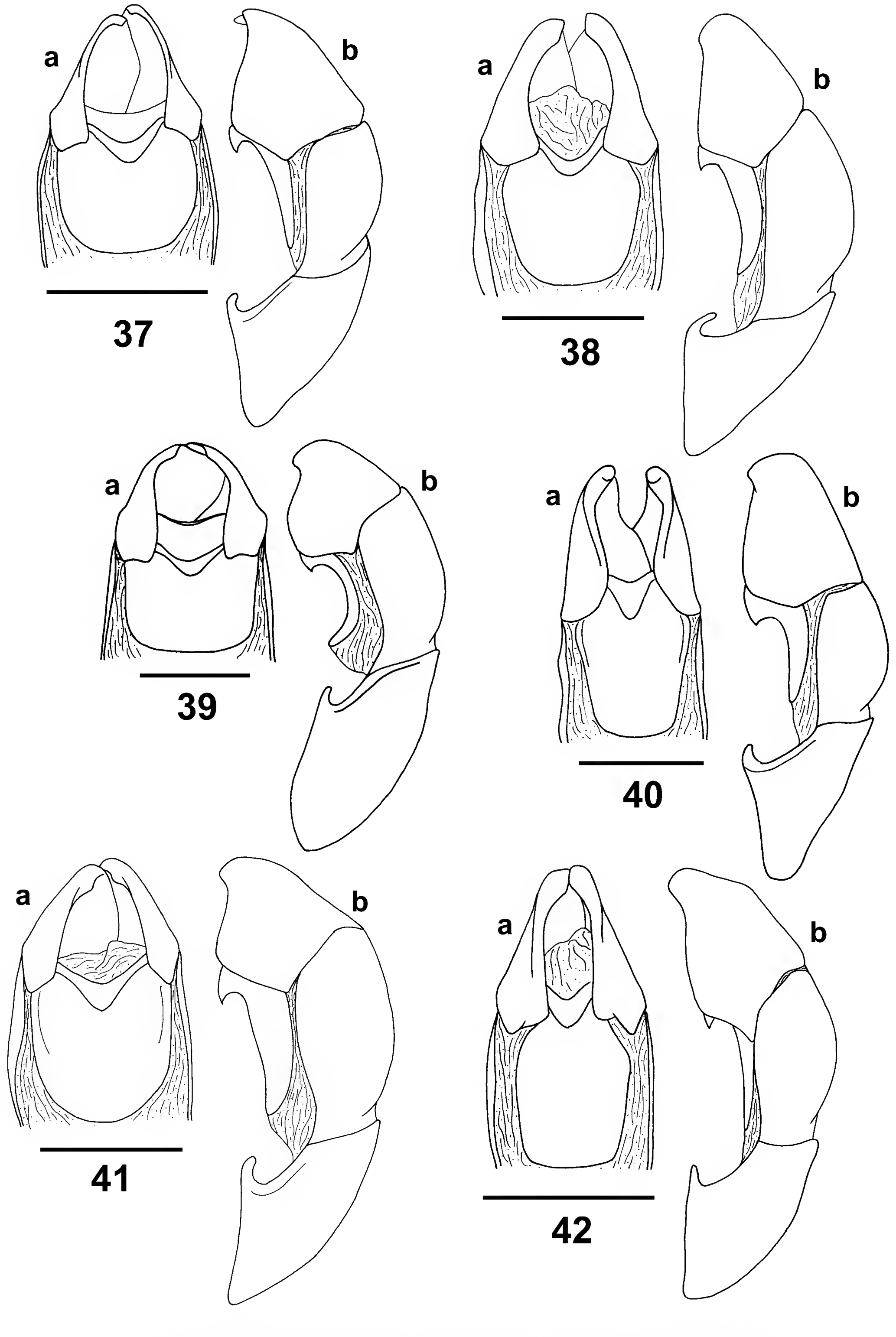
Figures 19-24. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
19 – *A. unicornis* sp. nov., holotype; 20 – *A. subterfusca* Ohaus, lectotype; 21 – *A. adunca*, holotype; 22 – *A. wallacei* sp. nov., holotype; 23 – *A. sulselensis* sp. nov., holotype; 24 – *A. fuscoviridis* Hombron et Jacquinot (Bacan). Scales: 1 mm.



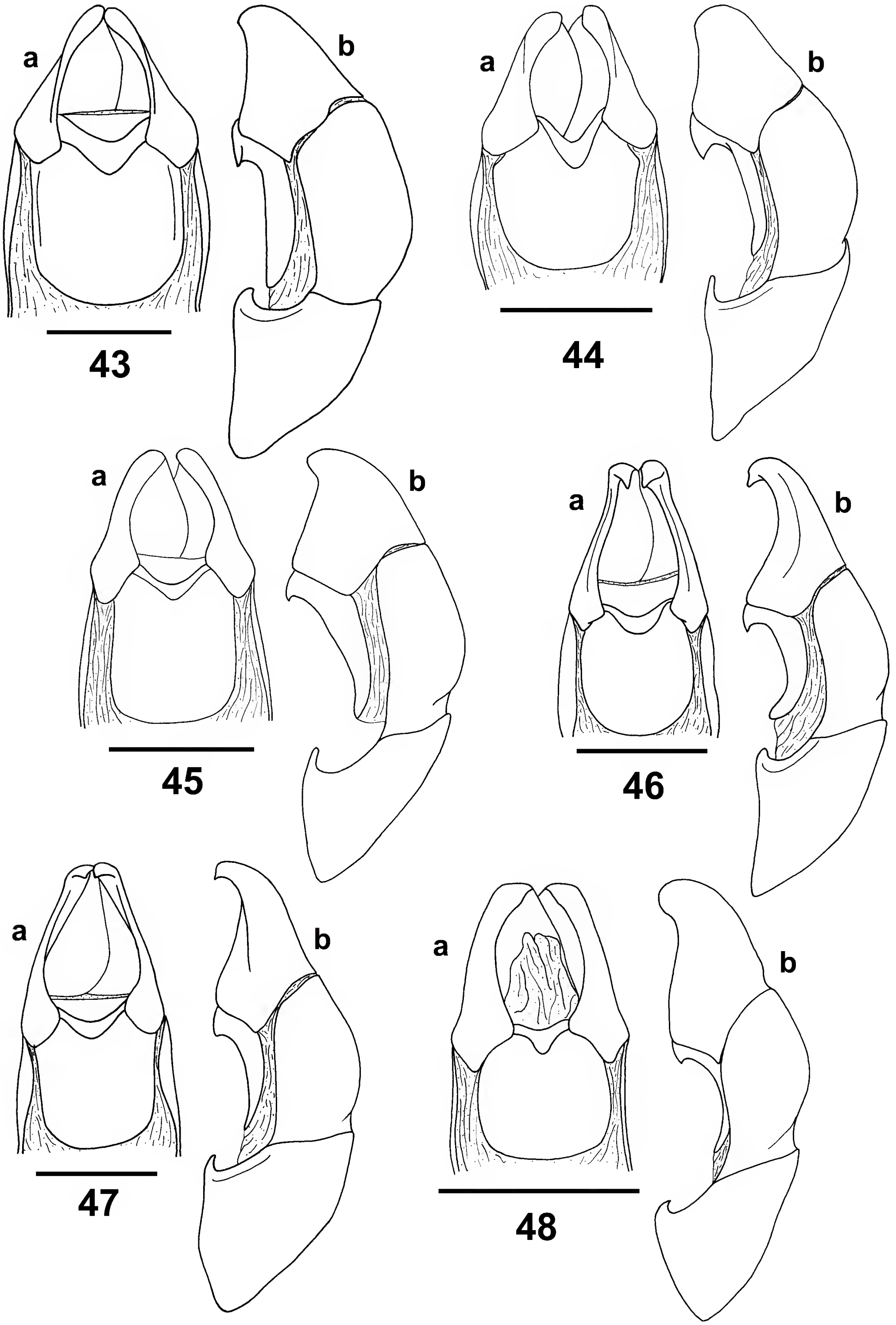
Figures 25-30. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
25 – *A. assimilis* Boisduval (Waigeo); 26 – *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, lectotype; 27 – *A. lieftincki* sp. nov., holotype; 28 – *A. miokoana* Ohaus, lectotype; 29 – *A. warkapiensis* sp. nov., holotype; 30 – *A. uncinata* Ohaus, lectotype. Scales: 1 mm.



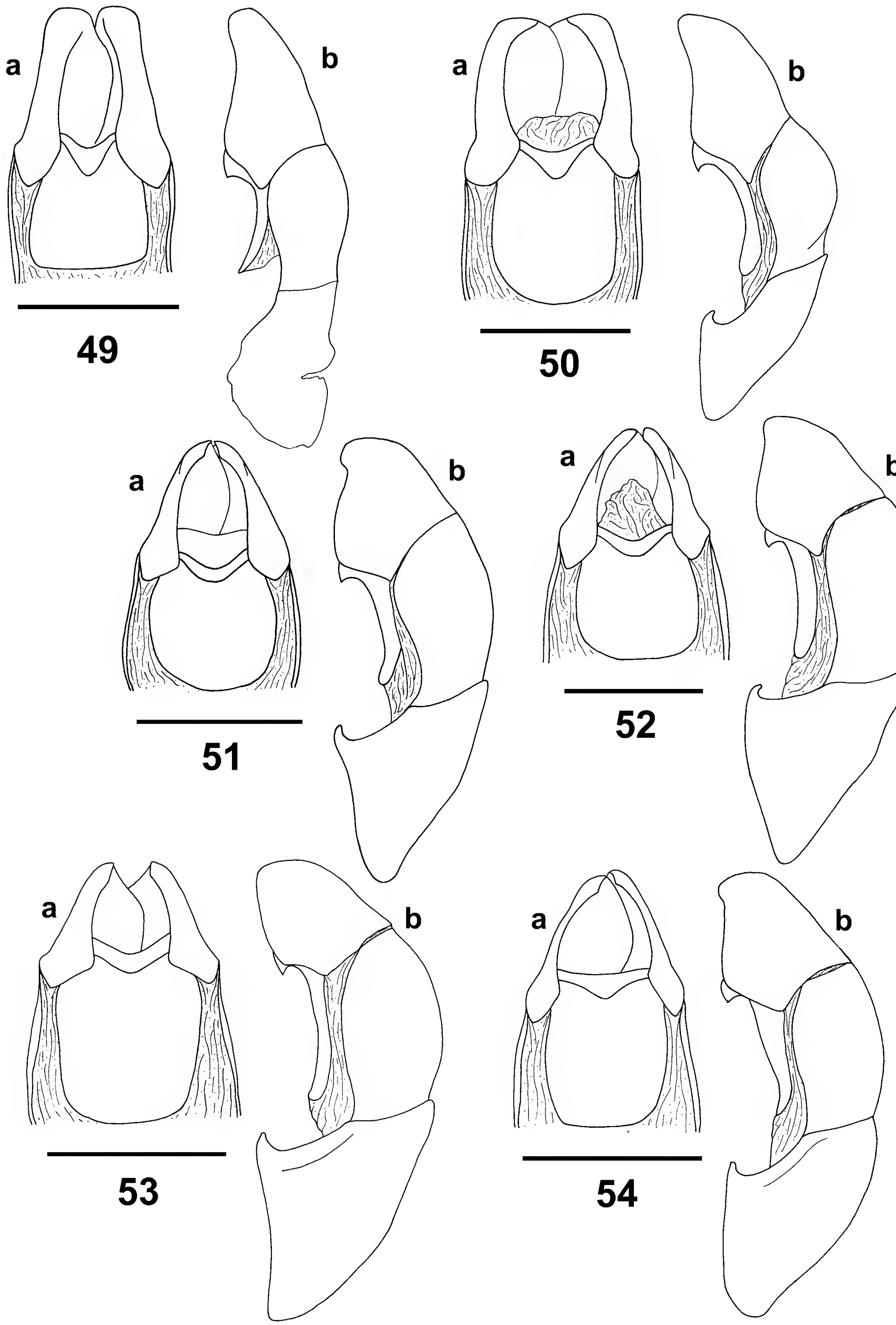
Figures 31-36. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
31 – *A. daniorum* sp. nov., holotype; 32 – *A. sibilensis* sp. nov., holotype; 33 – *A. tigibiensis* sp. nov., holotype; 34 – *A. okapaensis* sp. nov., holotype; 35 – *A. grossepunctata* sp. nov., holotype; 36 – *A. discrepans* Arrow, lectotype. Scales: 1 mm.



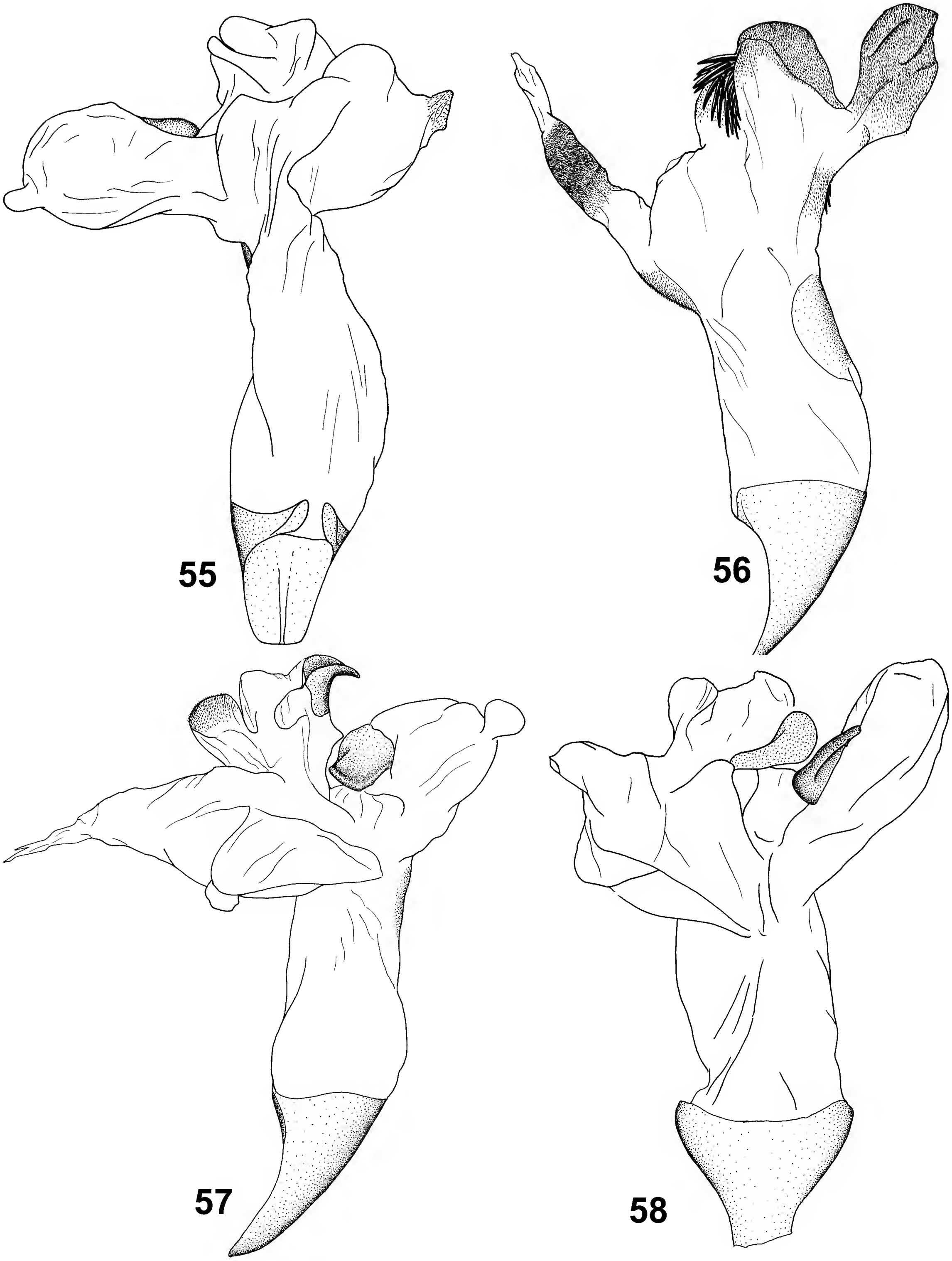
Figures 37-42. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
37 – *A. sentaniensis* sp. nov., holotype; 38 – *A. rosenbergi* sp. nov., holotype; 39 – *A. kokodae* Ohaus, holotype; 40 – *A. alinae* sp. nov., holotype; 41 – *A. longidentata* sp. nov., holotype; 42 – *A. nycterina* Ohaus, lectotype. Scales: 1 mm.



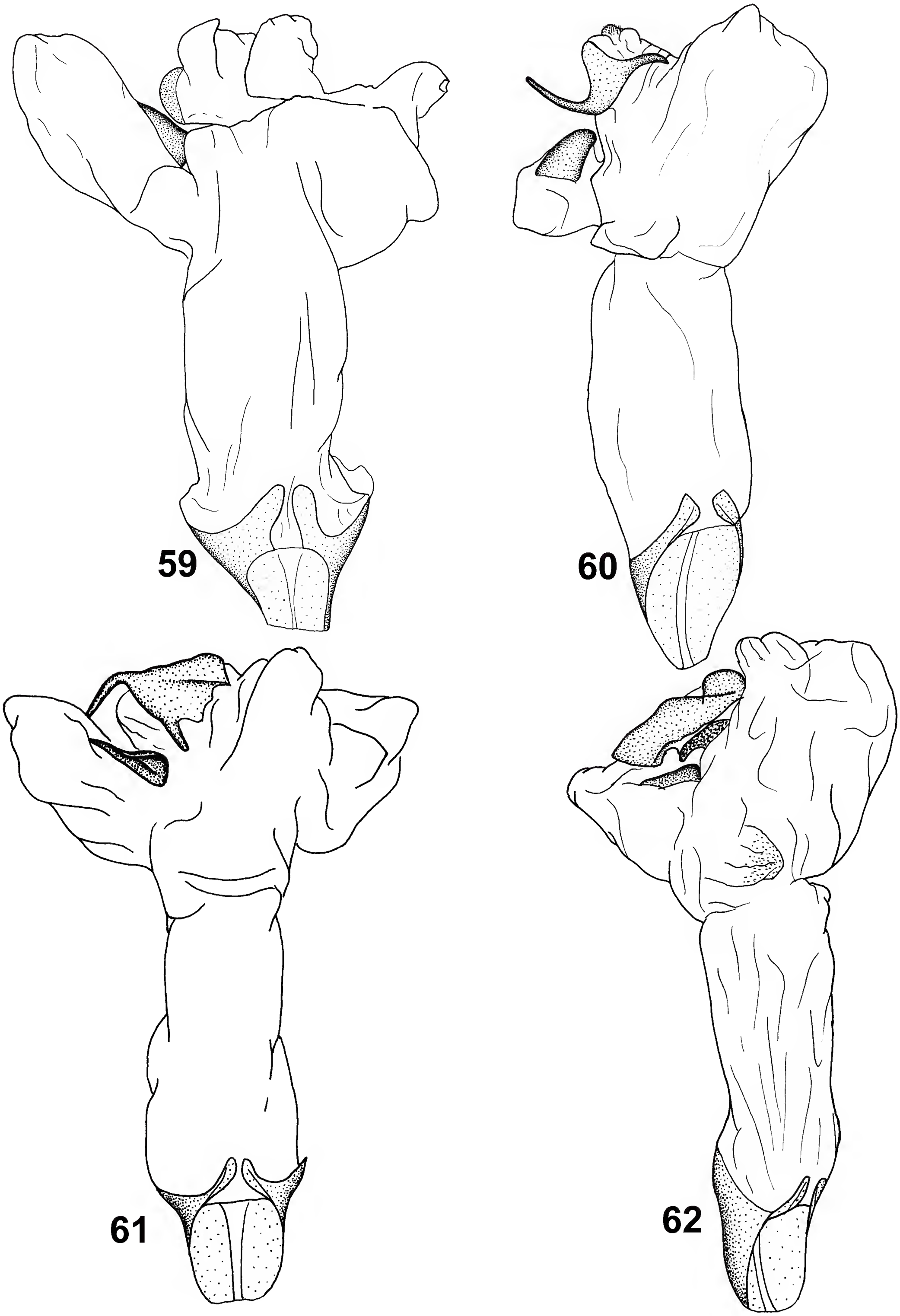
Figures 43-48. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
43 – *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov., holotype; 44 – *A. behnei* sp. nov., holotype; 45 – *A. dairamensis* sp. nov., holotype; 46 – *A. ronana* Ohaus, lectotype; 47 – *A. etnaensis* sp. nov., holotype; 48 – *A. impressicollis* sp. nov., holotype. Scales: 1 mm.



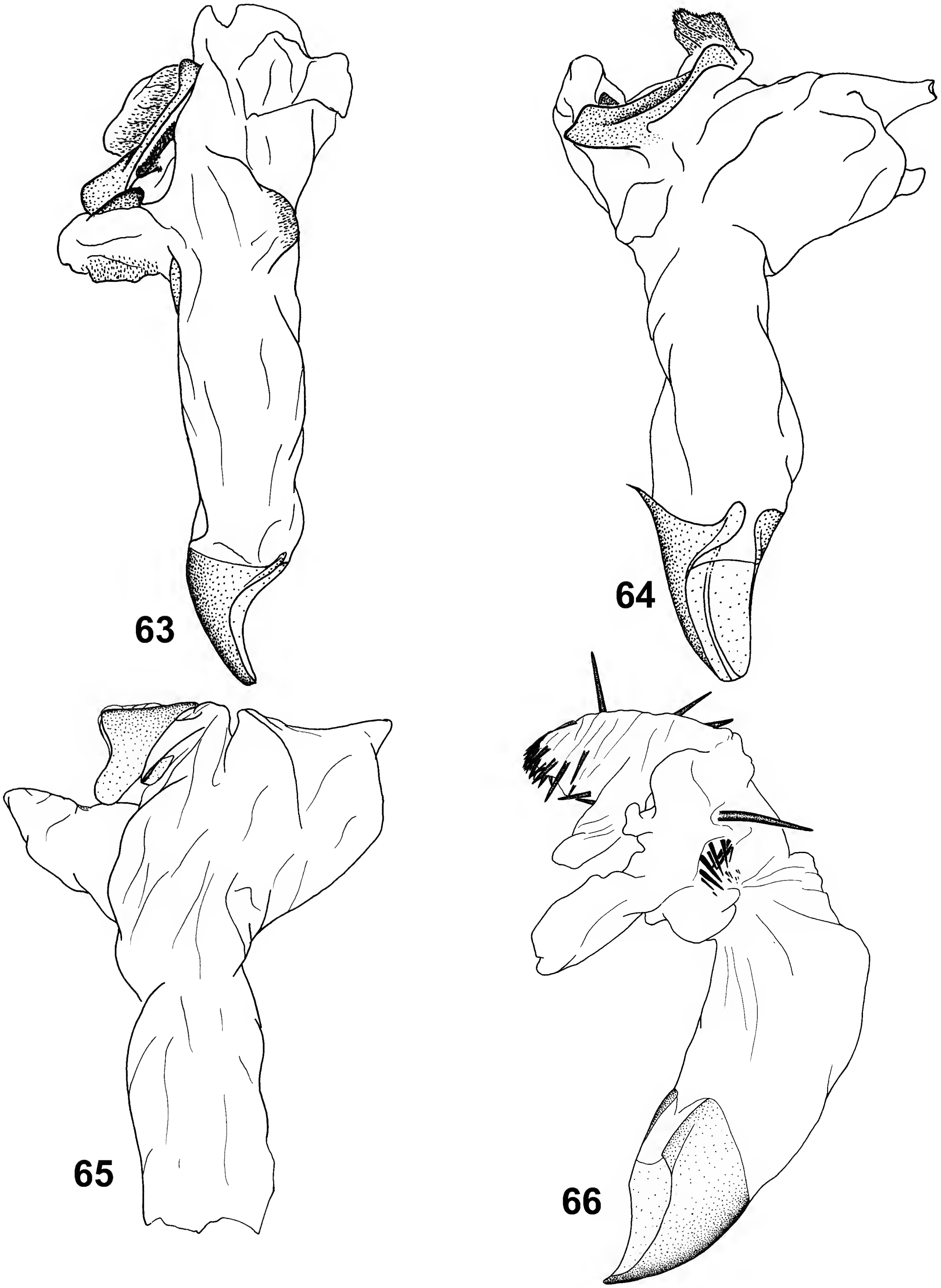
Figures 49-54. *Anomala* spp., aedeagi in ventral (a) and lateral (b) views.
49 – *A. clarescens* Ohaus, holotype; 50 – *A. pseudoclarescens* sp. nov., holotype; 51 – *A. subterfulva* Ohaus, holotype; 52 – *A. dorsosignata* Ohaus, lectotype; 53 – *A. ministrans* Ohaus, lectotype; 8 – *A. mimikensis* sp. nov., holotype. Scales: 1 mm.



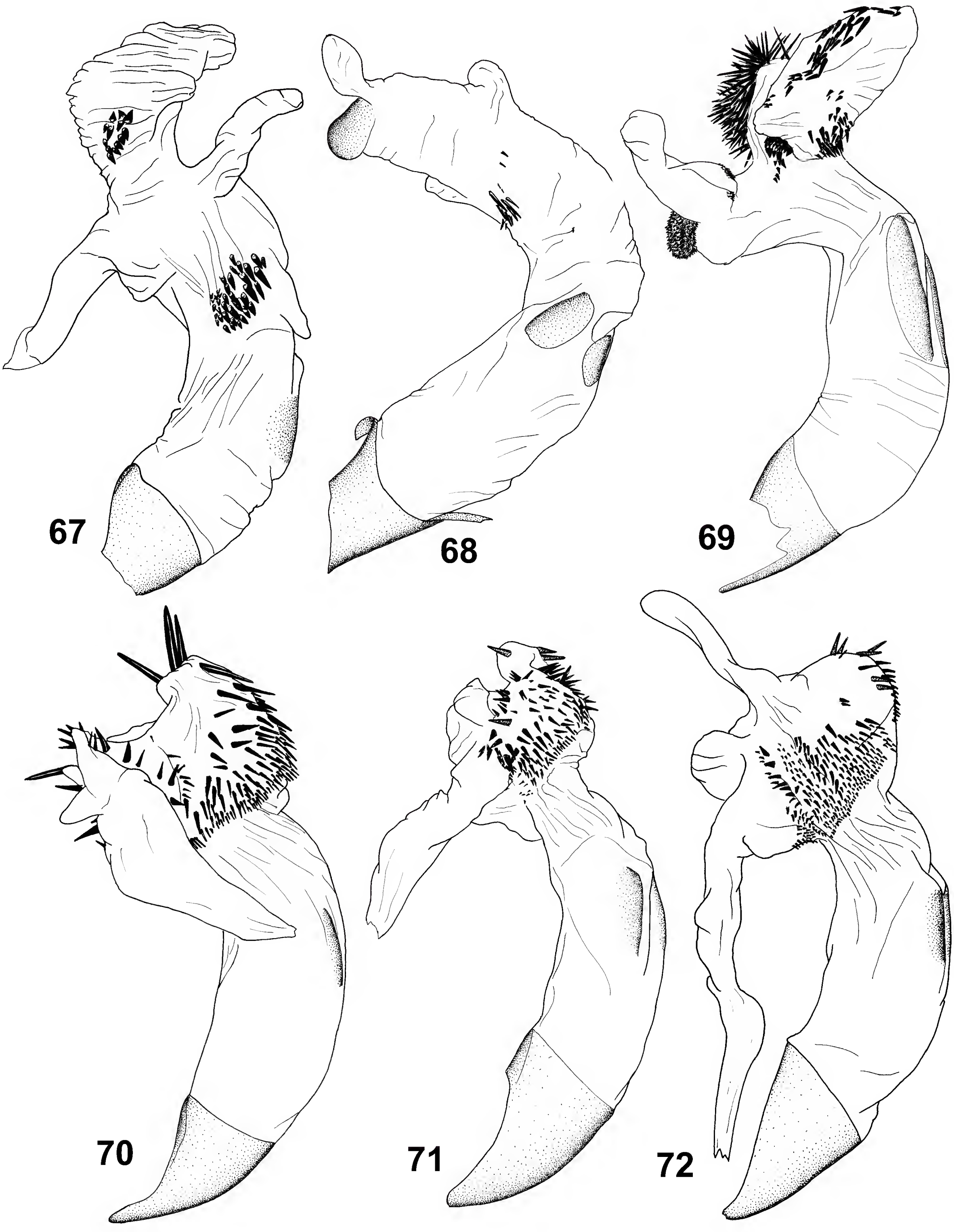
Figures 55-58. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
55 – *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus, lectotype; 56 – *A. rugulicollis* Ohaus, lectotype; 57 – *A. rectodonta* sp. nov., paratype (North Sulawesi: Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park); 58 – *A. pyricollis* sp. nov., paratype (South Sulawesi: Tojambu).



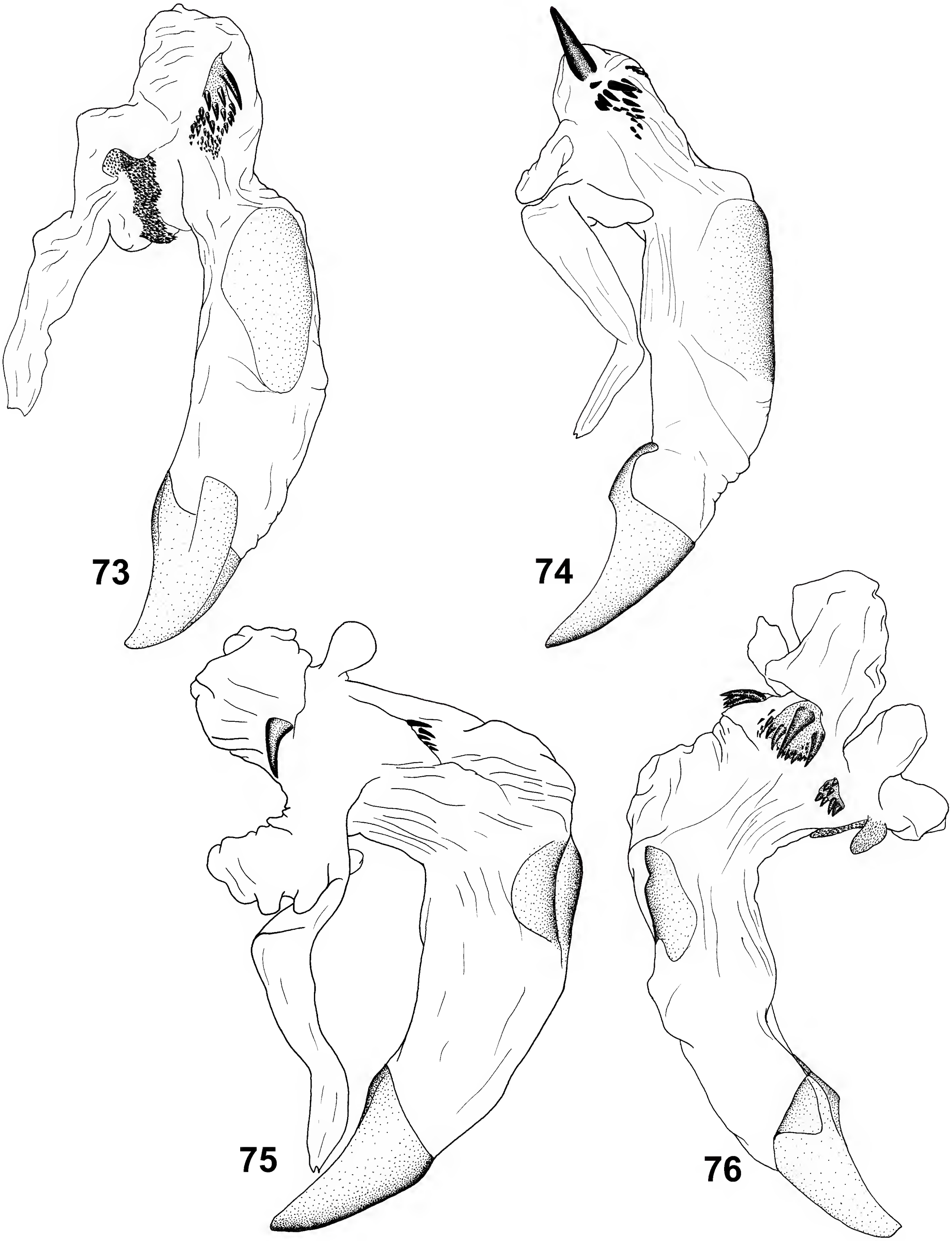
Figures 59-62. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
59 – *A. pyricollis* sp. nov., paratype (South Sulawesi: Tojambu); 60 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus (North Sulawesi: Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park); 61 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus, paralectotype; 62 – *A. sangirana* Ohaus (Sangihe Island).



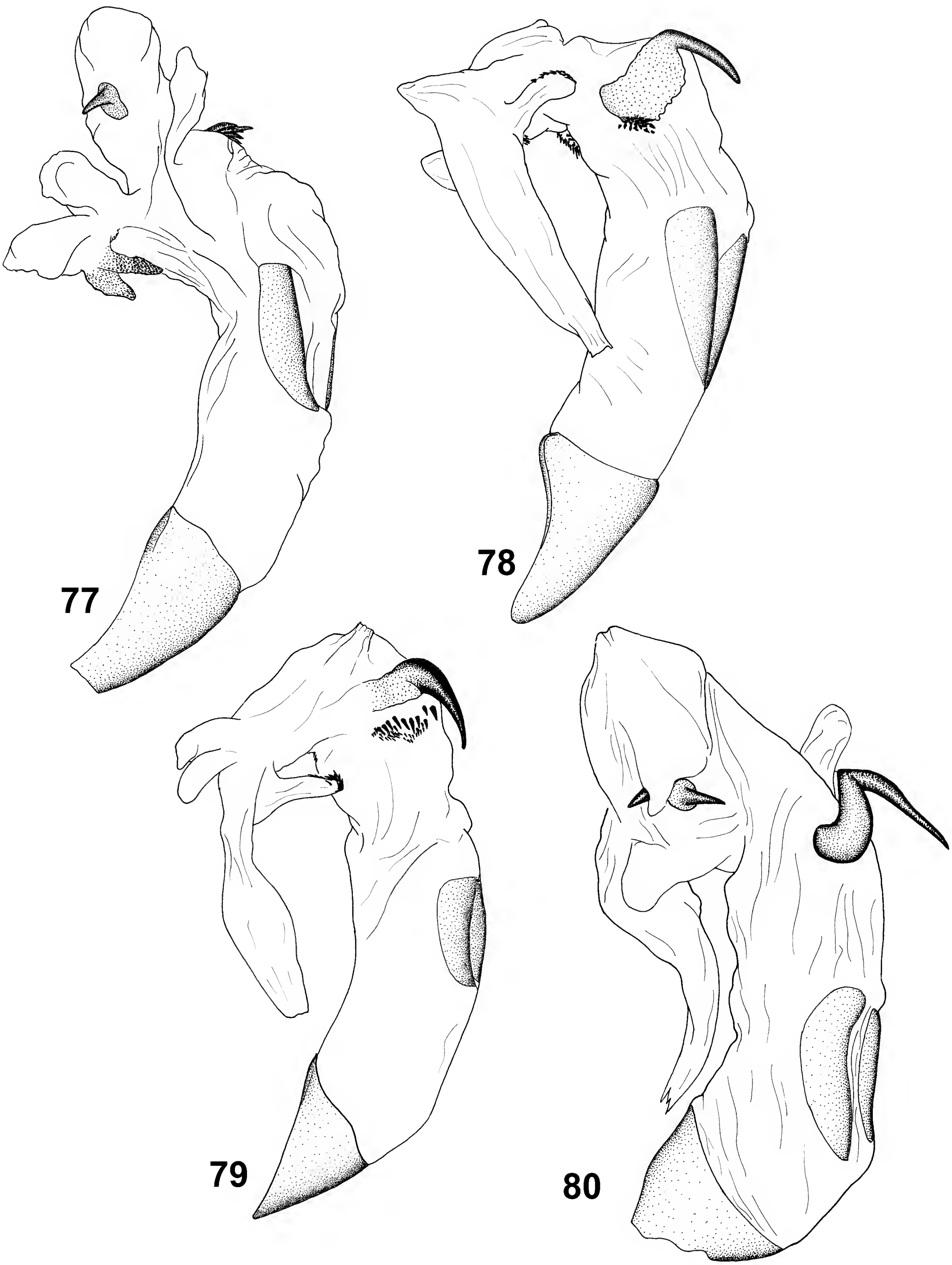
Figures 63-66. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
63 – *A. satulagi* sp. nov., holotype; 64 – *A. luwukensis* sp. nov., holotype; 65 – *A. dohertyi* sp. nov., holotype; 66 – *A. lucidula* (Guérin–Méneville) (Buru).



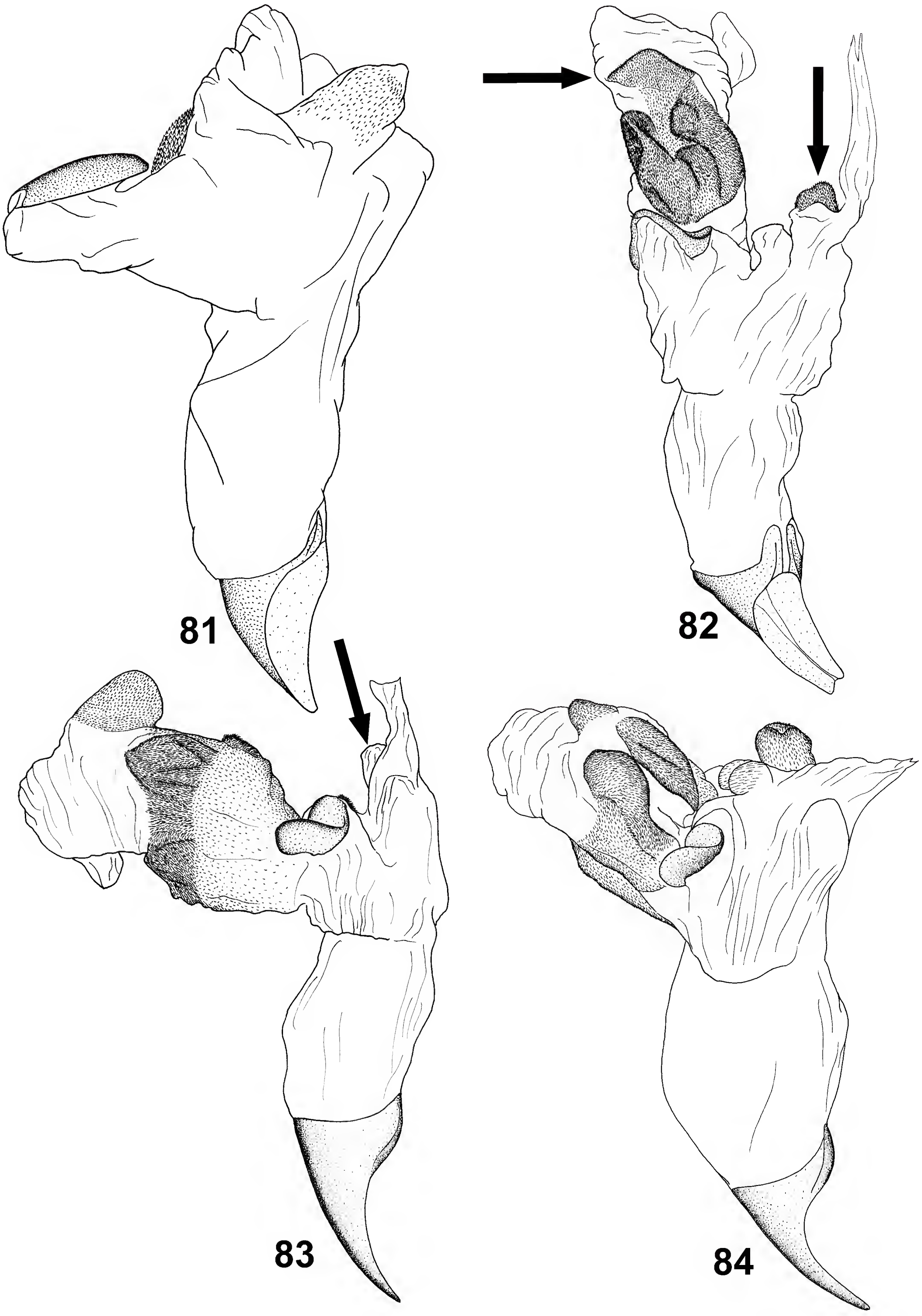
Figures 67-72. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
67 – *A. paralucidula* sp. nov., holotype; 68 – *A. keiana* Ohaus, lectotype; 69 – *A. ceramica* Ohaus (Seram); 70 – *A. echinata* sp. nov., paratype (Seram: Manusela N.P.); 71 – *A. piruensis* sp. nov., holotype; 72 – *A. ribbei* sp. nov., holotype.



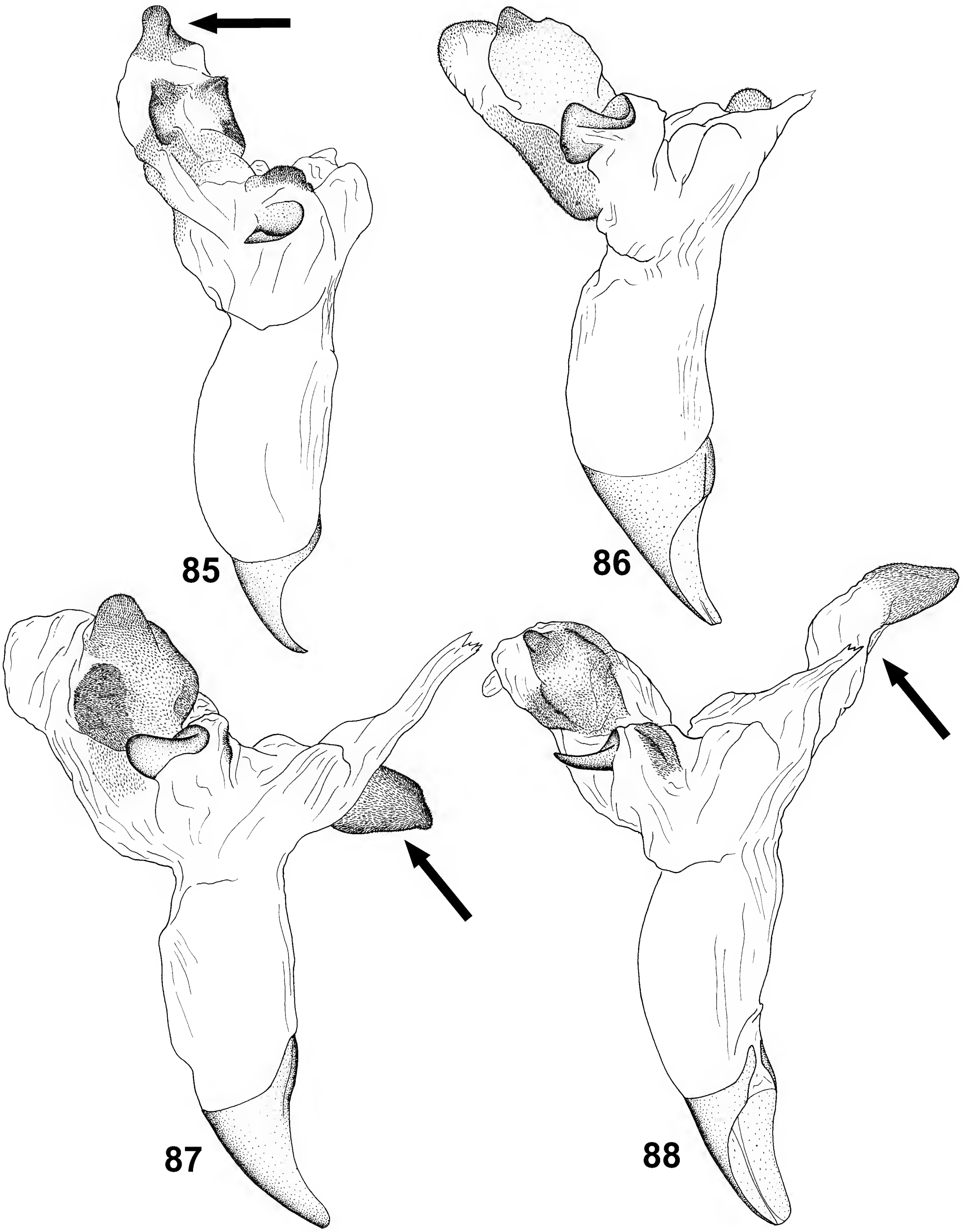
Figures 73-76. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
73 – *A. manuselensis* sp. nov., paratype (northern Seram: Trans-Seram road between Masohi and Sawai); 74 – *A. unicornis* sp. nov., holotype; 75 – *A. subterfusca* Ohaus, lectotype; 76 – *A. adunca* sp. nov., paratype (Central Sulawesi: Kulawi).



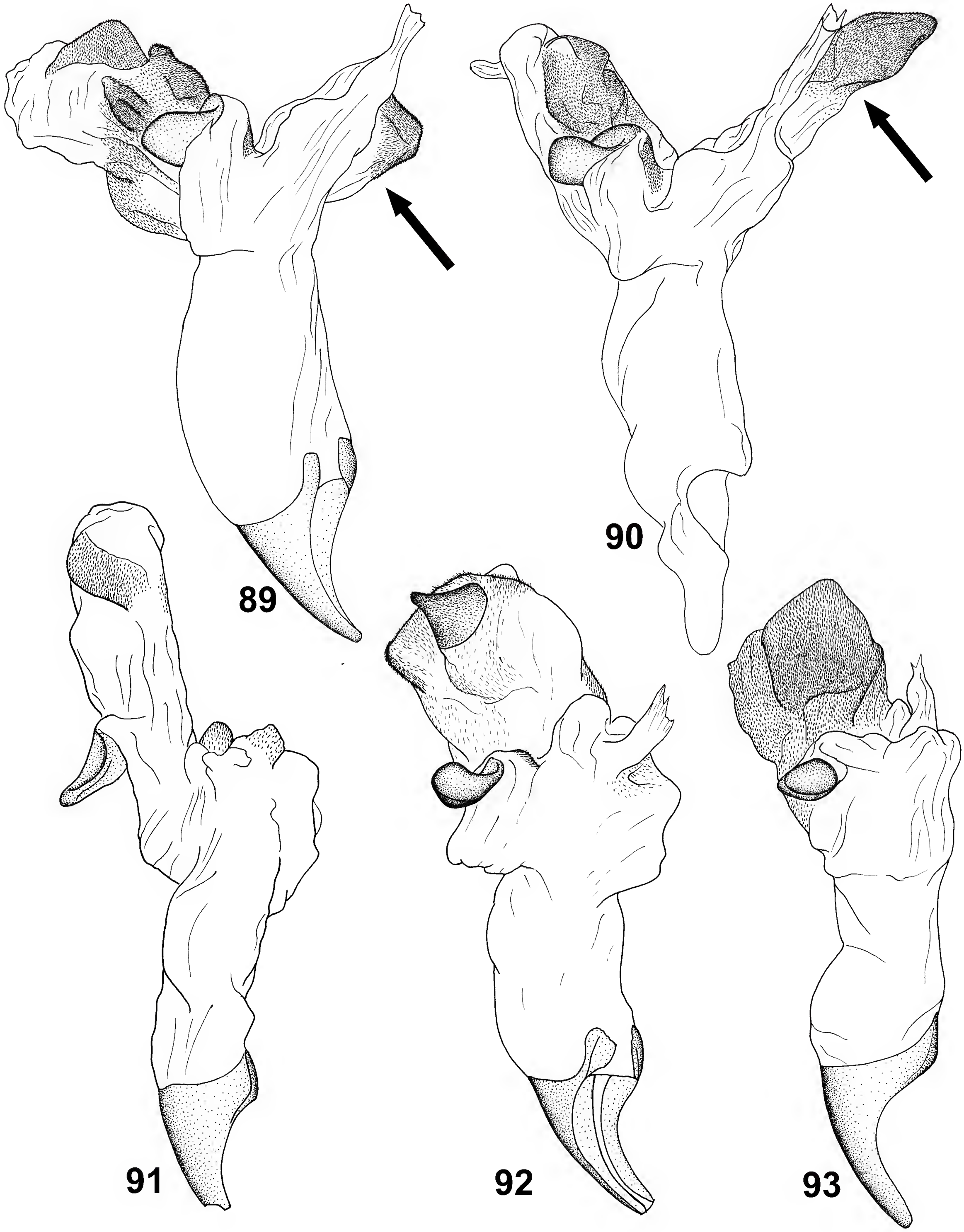
Figures 77-80. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
77 – *A. adunca*, paratype (Central Sulawesi: Kulawi); 78 – *A. wallacei* sp. nov., holotype; 79 – *A. sulselensis* sp. nov., paratype (South Sulawesi: Patunuang); 80 – *A. fuscoviridis* Hombron et Jacquinot (Bacan).



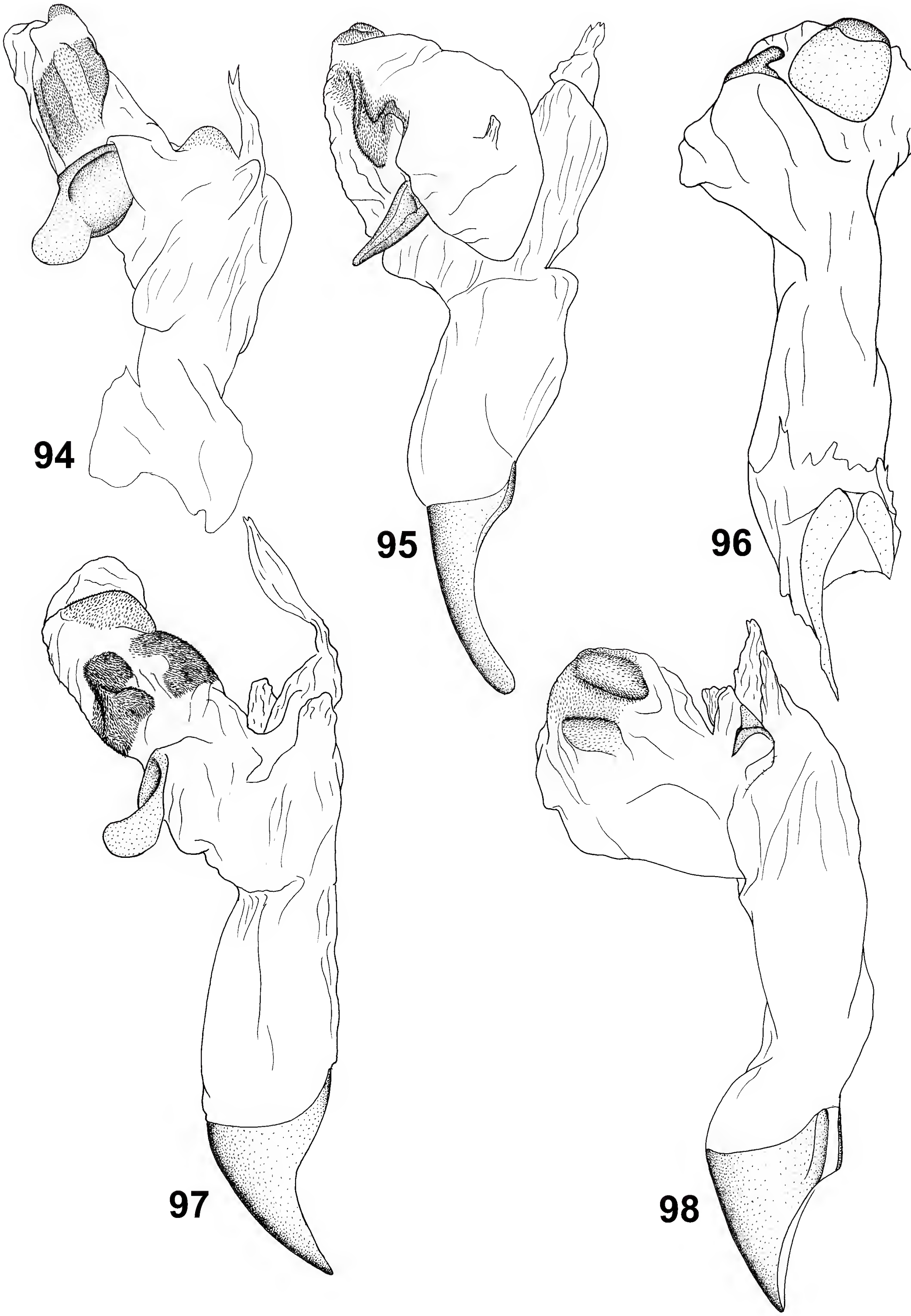
Figures 81-84. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
81 – *A. assimilis* Boisduval (Indonesian Papua: Teluk Cenderawasih); 82 – *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, paralectotype (Humboldt Bay); 83 – *A. lieftincki* sp. nov., paratype (Misool: Fakal); 84 – *A. miokoana* Ohaus (New Britain: Kokopo).



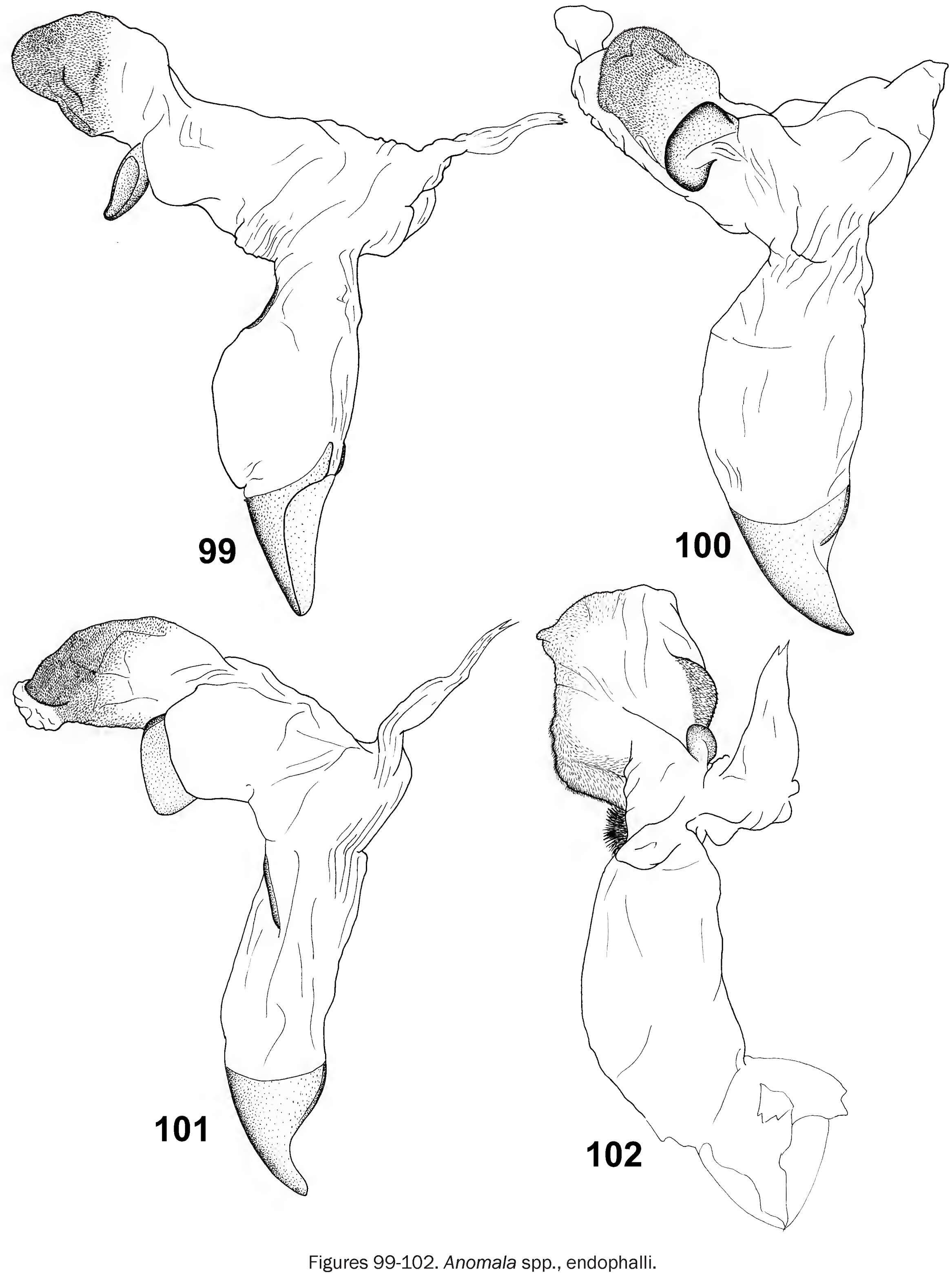
Figures 85-88. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
85 – *A. warkapiensis* sp. nov., holotype; 86 – *A. uncinata* Ohaus, lectotype; 87 – *A. daniorum* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Baliem Valley); 88 – *A. sibilensis* sp. nov., paratype (Sibil River).



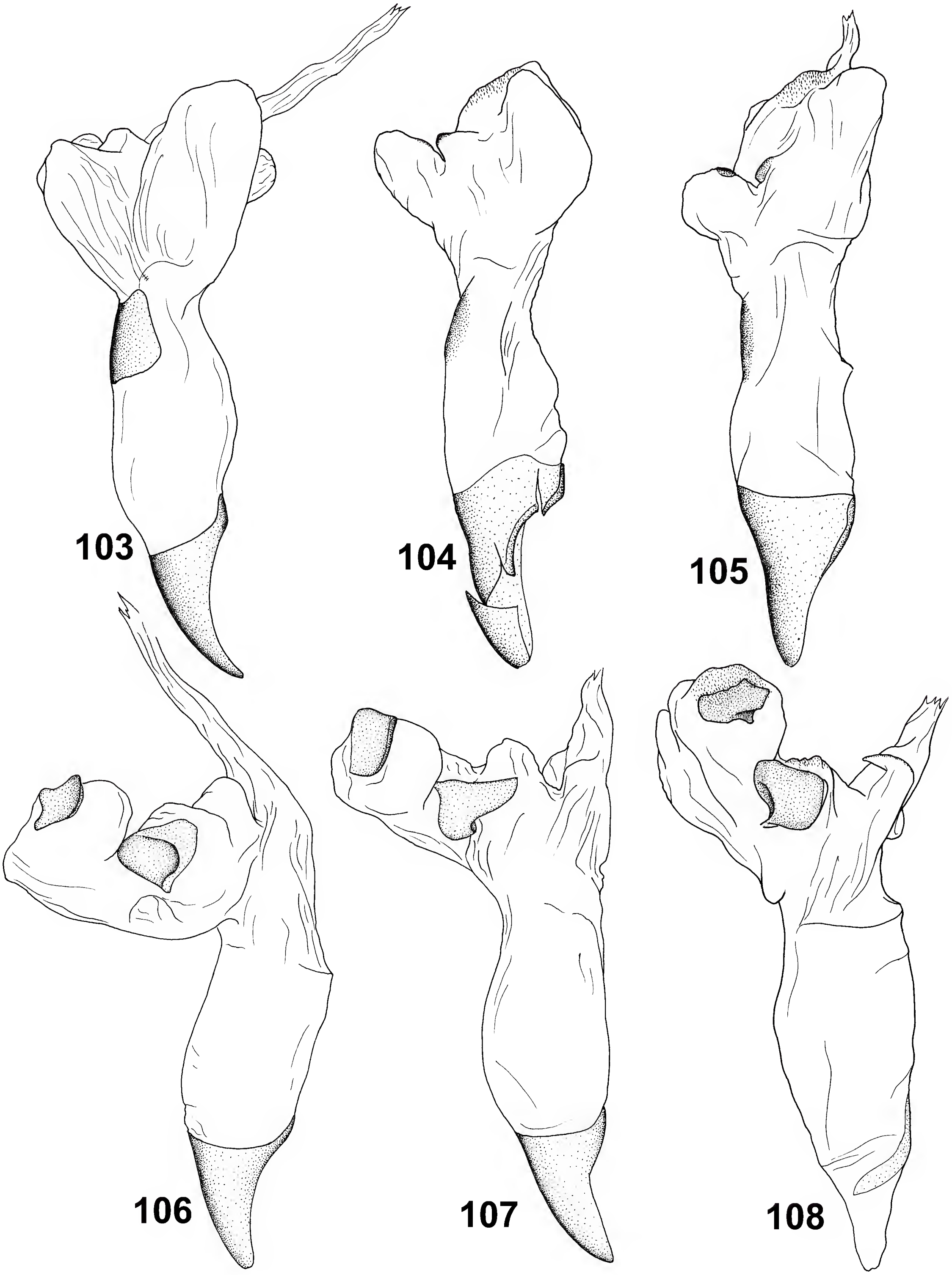
Figures 89-93. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
89 – *A. tigibiensis* sp. nov., holotype; 90 – *A. okapaensis* sp. nov., holotype; 91 – *A. grossepunctata* sp. nov., holotype; 92 – *A. discrepans* Arrow, paralectotype (Indonesian Papua: Setakwa River); 93 – *A. sentaniensis* sp. nov., holotype.



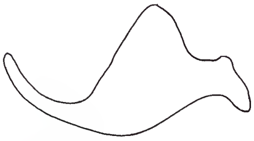
Figures 94-98. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
94 – *A. rosenbergi* sp. nov., holotype; 95 – *A. kokodae* Ohaus, paratype; 96 – *A. alinae* sp. nov., holotype; 97 – *A. longidentata* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Mimika River); 98 – *A. nycterina* Ohaus, lectotype.



Figures 99-102. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
99 – *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Central Mountain Range, Nipsan); 100 – *A. behnei* sp. nov., holotype; 101 – *A. dairamensis* sp. nov., holotype; 102 – *A. ronana* Ohaus, paralectotype.



Figures 103-108. *Anomala* spp., endophalli.
103 – *A. impressicollis* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Kota Nica), 104 – *A. clarescens* Ohaus, holotype; 105 – *A. pseudoclarescens* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Wandammen); 106 – *A. subterfulva* Ohaus, paratype; 107 – *A. dorsosignata* Ohaus (Papua New Guinea: Stephansort); 108 – *A. ministrans* Ohaus, paralectotype.



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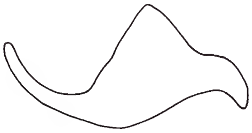

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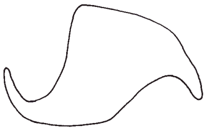

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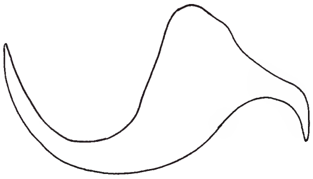

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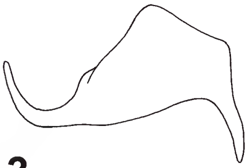

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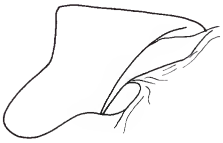

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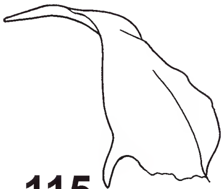

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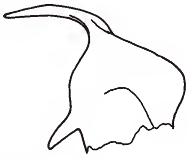

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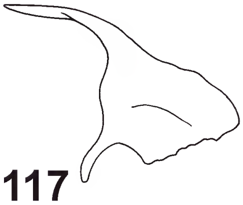

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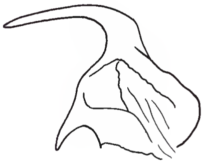

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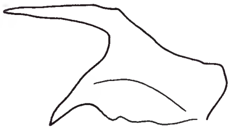

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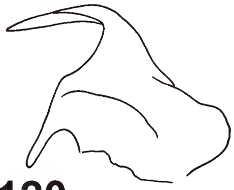

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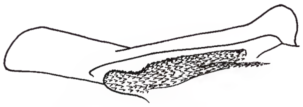

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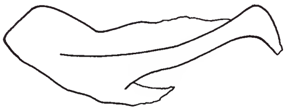

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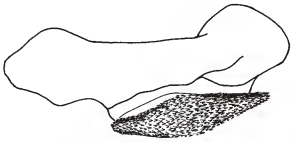

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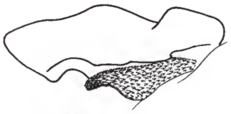

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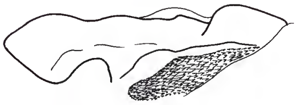

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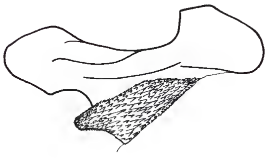
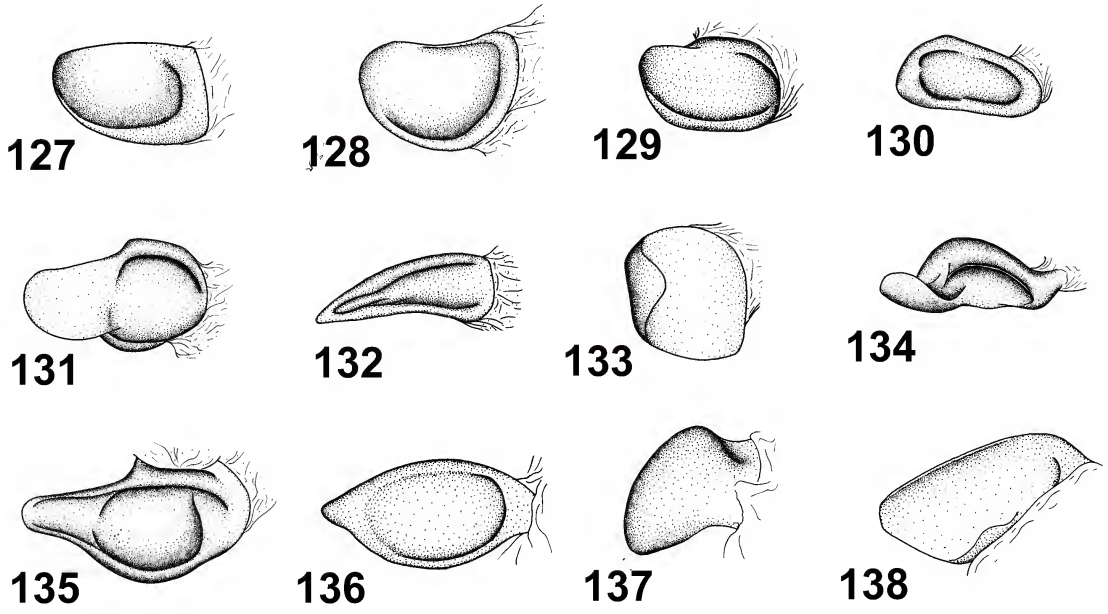


126

Figures 109-126. *Anomala* spp., endophallic sclerites.
109 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus (South Sulawesi: Lompobatang); 110 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus (South Sulawesi: Gunung Lompobatang); 111 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus (Central Sulawesi: Palu); 112 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus (North Sulawesi: Gunung Soputan); 113 – *A. brachycaula* Ohaus, paralectotype (North Sulawesi: Toli Toli); 114 – *A. dohertyi* sp. nov., holotype; 115 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus, lectotype; 116 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus, lectotype of *A. saleyeriana* Ohaus; 117 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus (Southeast Sulawesi: Gunung Watowila); 118 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus (South Sulawesi: Tana Toraja); 119 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus (Central Sulawesi: Palu); 120 – *A. djampeana* Ohaus (North Sulawesi: Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park); 121 – *A. satulagi* sp. nov., holotype; 122 – *A. luwukensis* sp. nov., holotype; 123 – *A. sangirana* Ohaus, lectotype; 124 – *A. sangirana* Ohaus (Sangihe Island); 125 – *A. sangirana* Ohaus (Talaud Island); 126 – *A. sangirana* Ohaus (Siau Island).



Figures 128-138. *Anomala* spp., endophallic sclerites.
127 – *A. lieftincki* sp. nov., paratype (Misool: Fakal); 128 – *A. warkapiensis* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Wasior); 129 – *A. uncinata* Ohaus, lectotype; 130 – *A. grossepunctata* sp. nov., holotype; 131 – *A. rosenbergi* sp. nov., holotype; 132 – *A. kokodae* Ohaus (Papua New Guinea: Kokoda); 133 – *A. alinae* sp. nov., holotype; 134 – *A. longidentata* sp. nov., holotype; 135 – *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov., paratype (Papua New Guinea: Torricelli Mountains); 136 – *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov., paratype (Indonesian Papua: Nipsan); 137 – *A. behnei* sp. nov., holotype; 138 – *A. dairamensis* sp. nov., paratype.

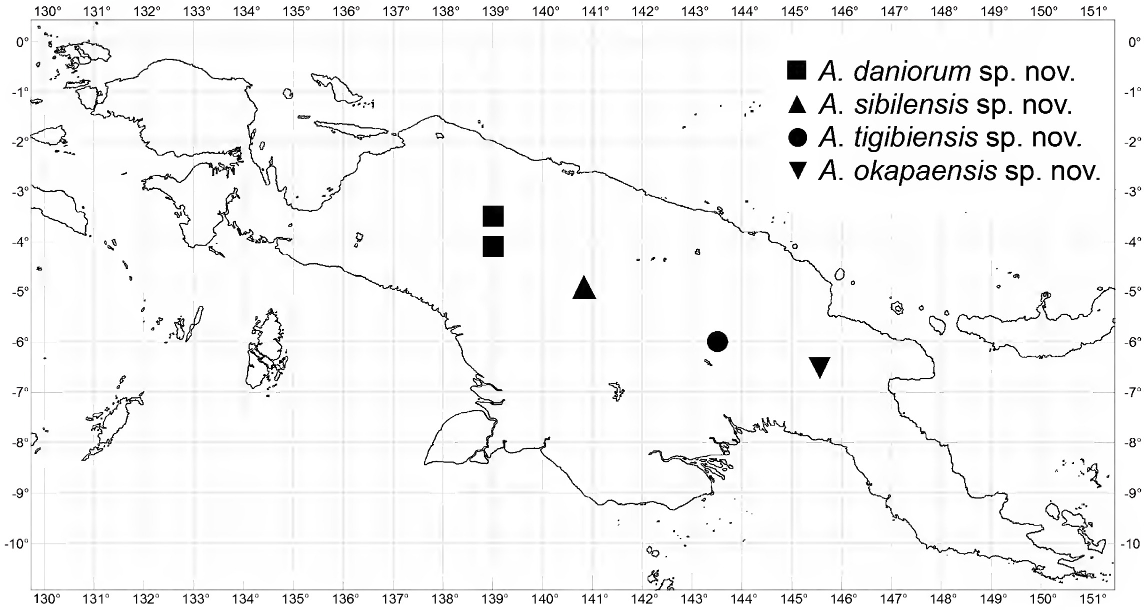
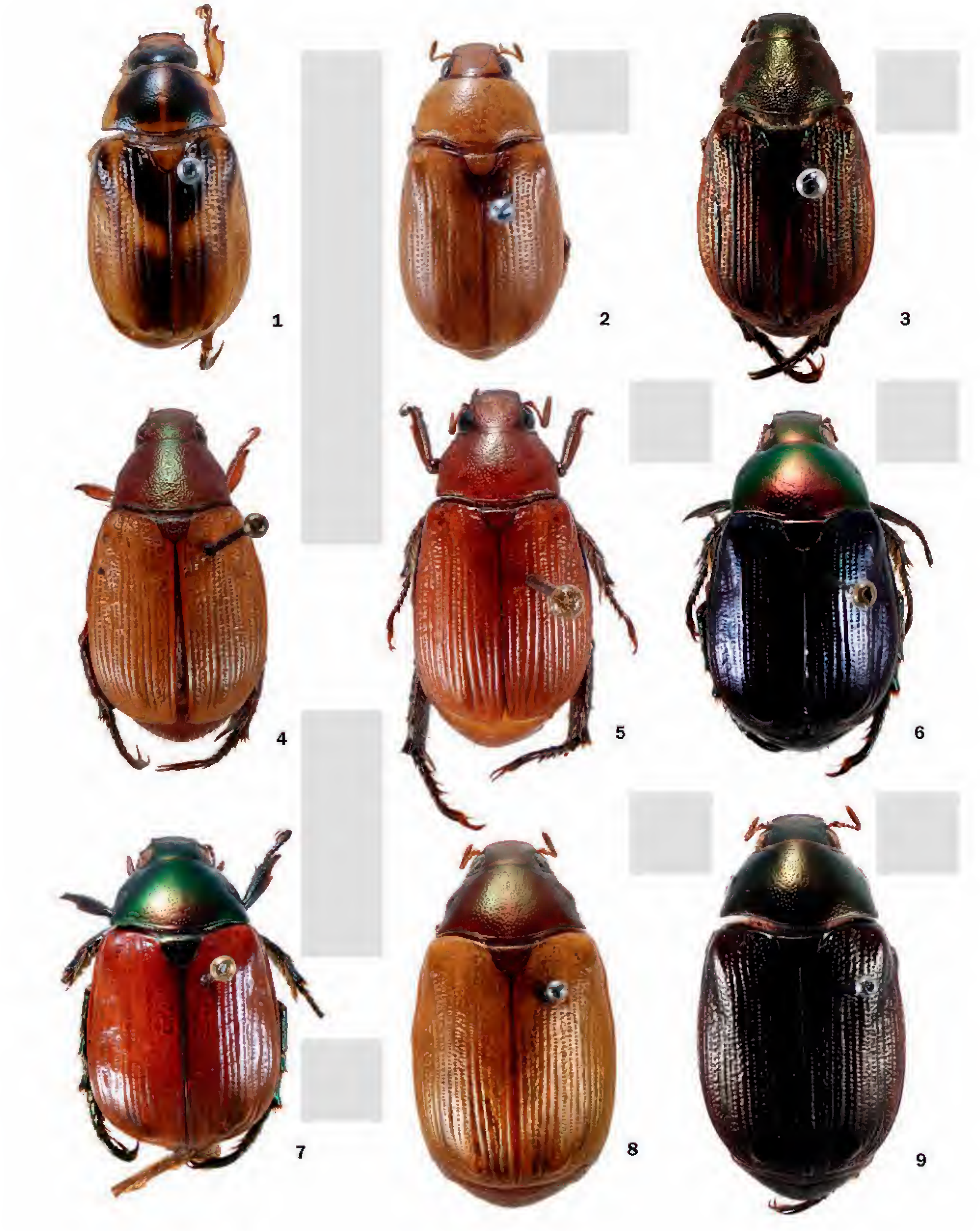


Figure 139. Distribution map of *A. daniorum* sp. nov., *A. sibilensis* sp. nov., *A. tigibiensis* sp. nov., and *A. okapaensis* sp. nov.

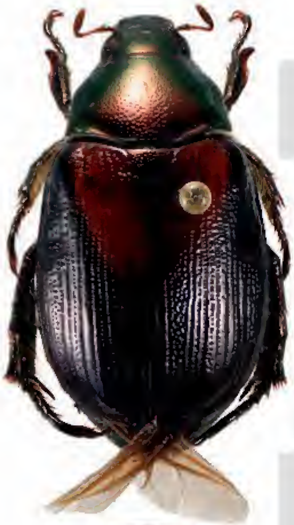
Plate 84



Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus, paratype ♂ of *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus, 1930; 2: *A. sarasinorum* Ohaus, ♀ (Sulawesi: Palu); 3: *A. rugulicollis* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 4: *A. rugulicollis* Ohaus, ♂ (Sulawesi: Bantimurung); 5: *A. rectodonta* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 6: *A. pyricollis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7: *A. pyricollis* sp. nov., paratype ♂ (Sulawesi: Tojambu); 8: *A. brachycaula* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 9: *A. djampeana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂.

Plate 85

Zorn C.: Taxonomic revision of the *Anomala cuprascens* species-group of Sulawesi and the Papuan Region ...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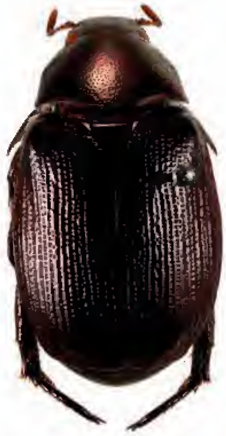
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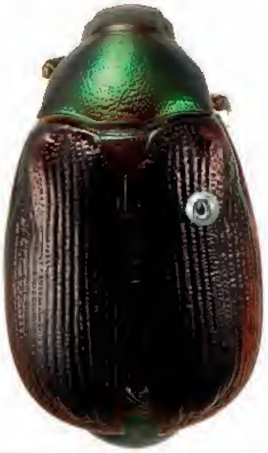
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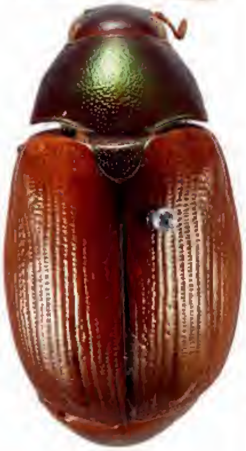
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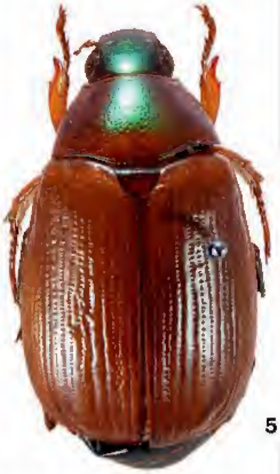
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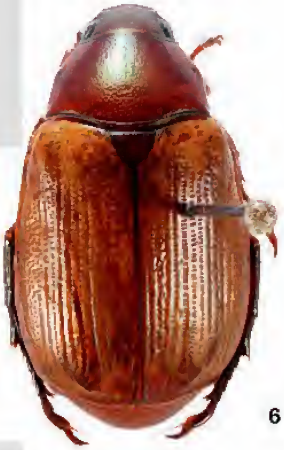
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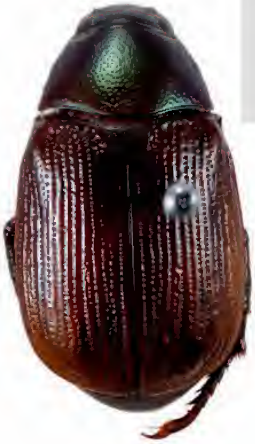
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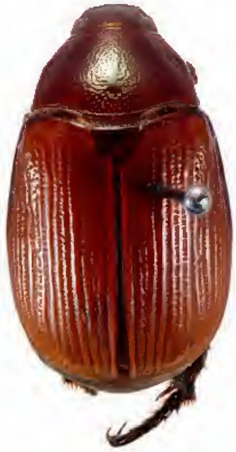
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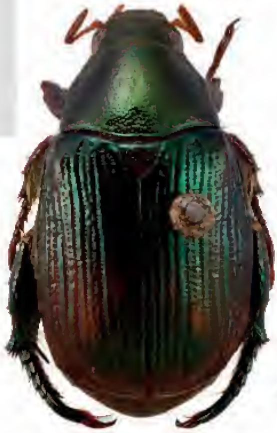
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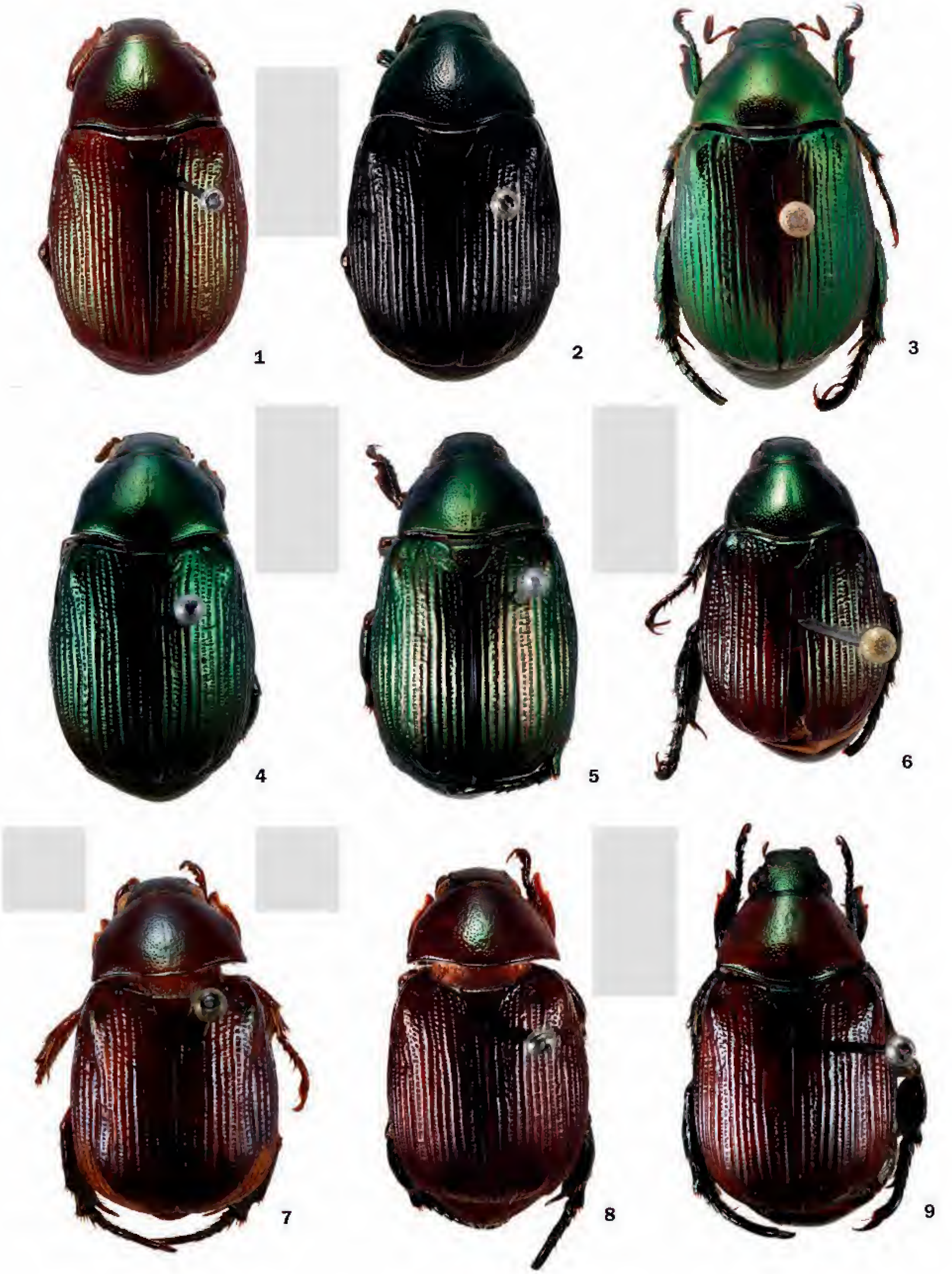
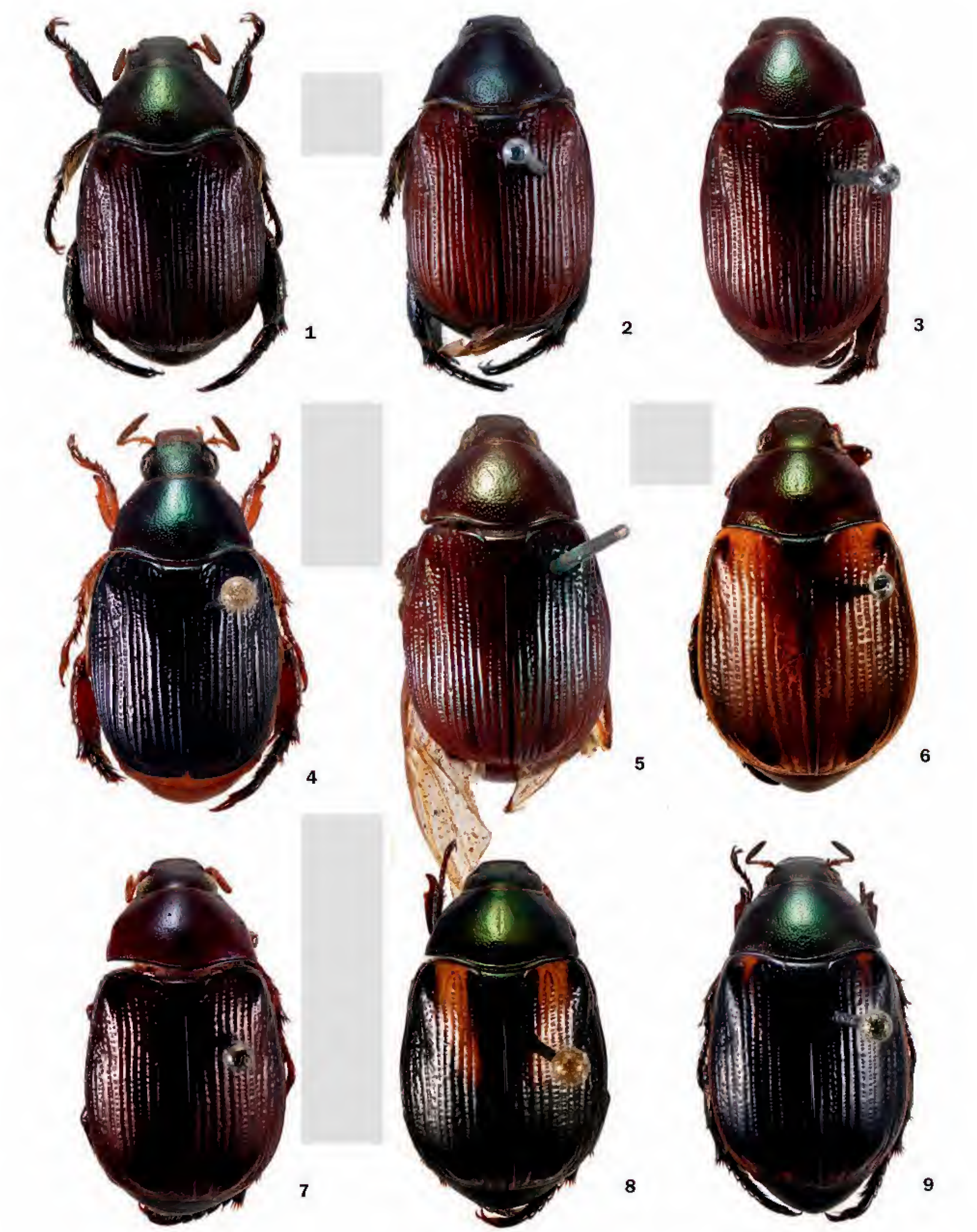
Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. djampeana* Ohaus, ♀ (Sulawesi: Palolo Palu); 2: *A. djampeana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂ of *A. saleyeriana* Ohaus; 3: *A. djampeana* Ohaus, lectotype ♀ of *A. viridifusca* Ohaus; 4: *A. sangirana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 5: *A. satulagi* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 6: *A. luwukensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7: *A. dohertyi* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8: *A. lucidula* (Guérin-Méneville), ♂ (Buru); 9: *A. paralucidula* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

Plate 86



Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. keiana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 2: *A. ceramica* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 3: *A. echinata* sp. nov., paratype ♂; 4: *A. piruensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 5: *A. ribbei* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 6: *A. manuselensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7: *A. unicornis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8: *A. subterfusca* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 9: *A. adunca* sp. nov., paratype ♂ (Sulawesi: Palu).

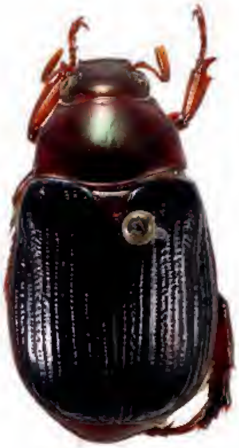
Plate 87



Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. wallacei* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2: *A. sulselensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 3: *A. fuscoviridis* Hombron et Jacquinot, lectotype ♀; 4: *A. fuscoviridis* Hombron et Jacquinot ♂ (Bacan); 5: *A. assimilis* Boisduval, lectotype ♀; 6: *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 7: *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, paralectotype ♂ (Papua New Guinea); 8: *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, ♂ (Papua New Guinea: Sattelberg); 9: *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, ♂ (Indonesian Papua: Yapen Island).

Plate 88

ZORN C.: Taxonomic revision of the *Anomala cuprascens* species-group of Sulawesi and the Papuan Region …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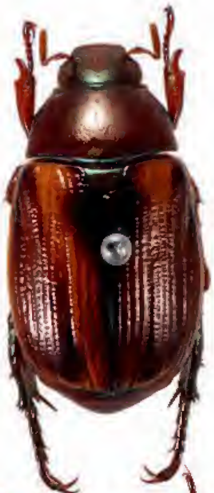
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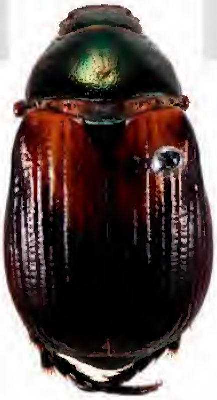
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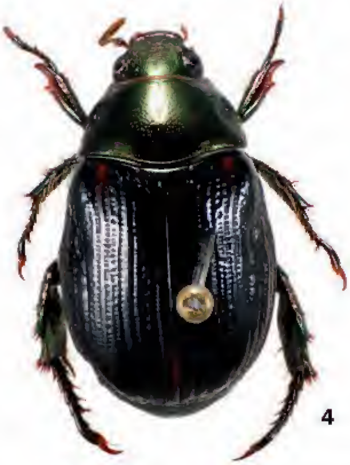
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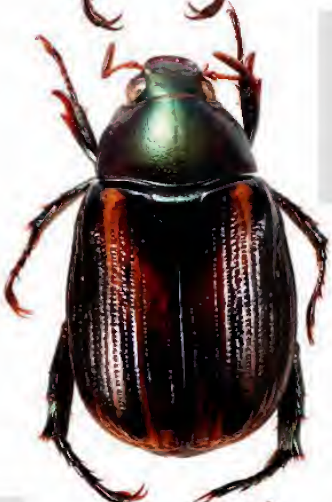
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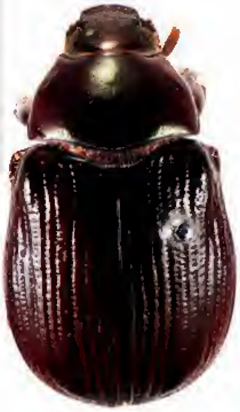
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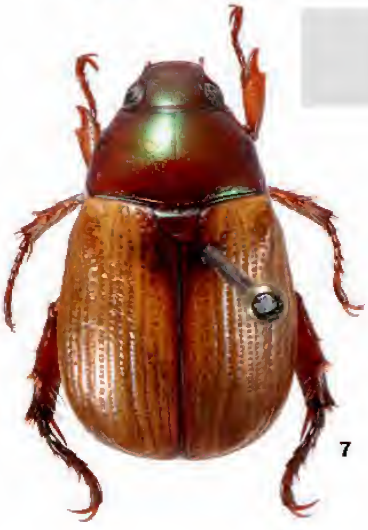
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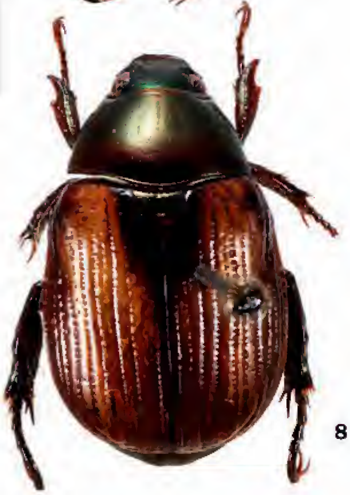
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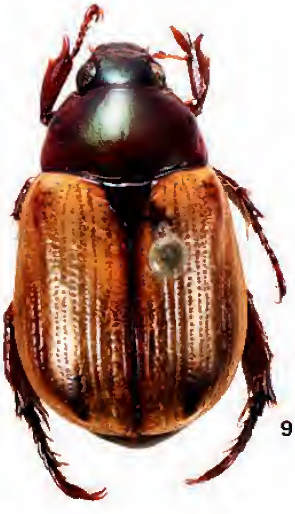
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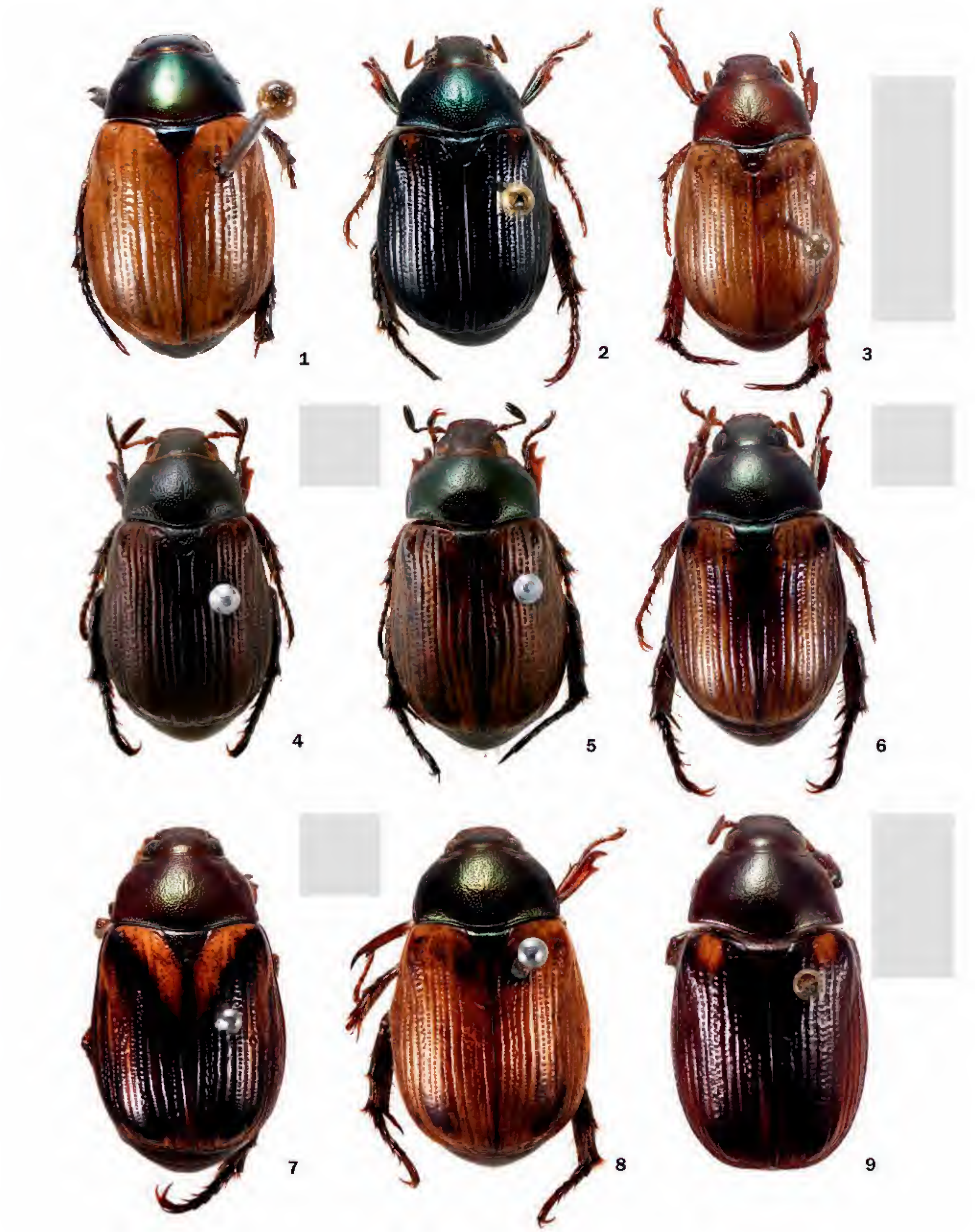
Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view). 1: *A. lieftincki* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2: *A. lieftincki* sp. nov., paratype ♂; 3: *A. miokoana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 4: *A. warkapiensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 5: *A. warkapiensis* sp. nov., paratype ♂ (Indonesian Papua: Arfak Mountains); 6: *A. uncinata* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 7: *A. daniorum* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8: *A. sibilensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 9: *A. tigibiensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

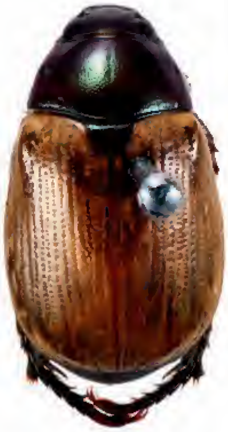
Plate 89



Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. okapaensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2: *A. grossepunctata* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 3: *A. grossepunctata* sp. nov., paratype ♀; 4: *A. discrepans* Arrow, lectotype ♂; 5: *A. discrepans* Arrow, paralectotype ♀; 6: *A. sentaniensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7: *A. sentaniensis* sp. nov., paratype ♂ (Papua New Guinea: Bongu); 8. *A. sentaniensis* sp. nov., paratype ♀ (Indonesian Papua: Lake Sentani); 9: *A. rosenbergi* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

Plate 90

ZORN C.: Taxonomic revision of the *Anomala cuprascens* species-group of Sulawesi and the Papuan Region …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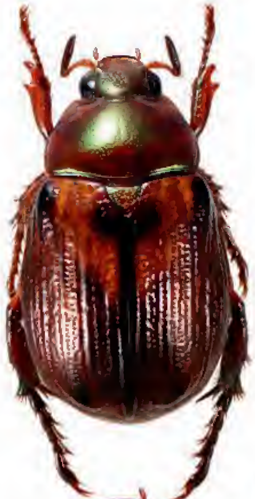
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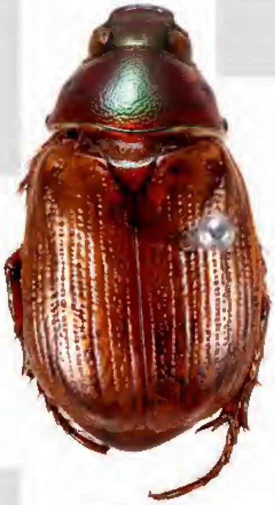
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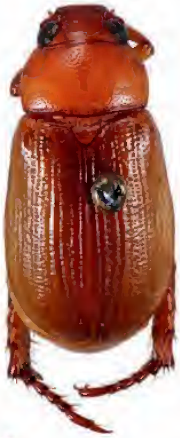
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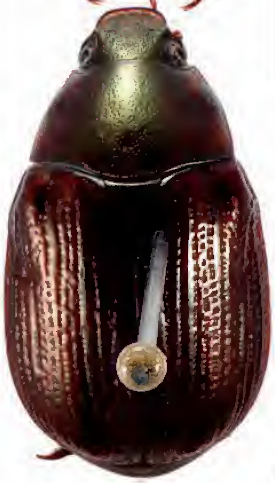
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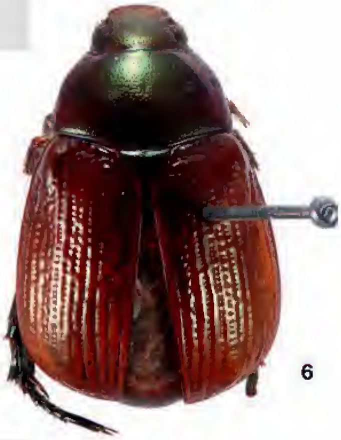
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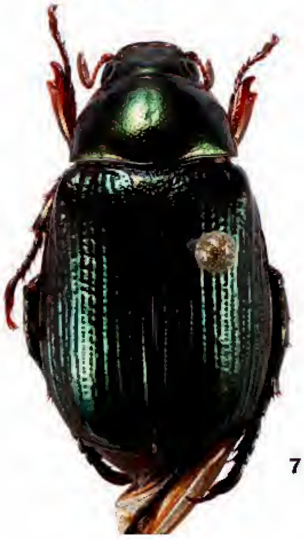
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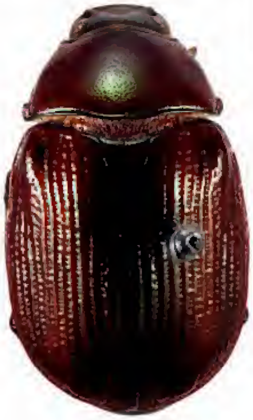
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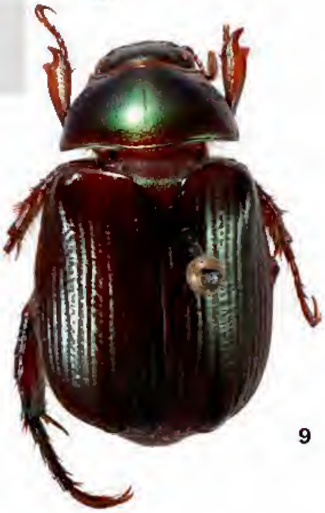
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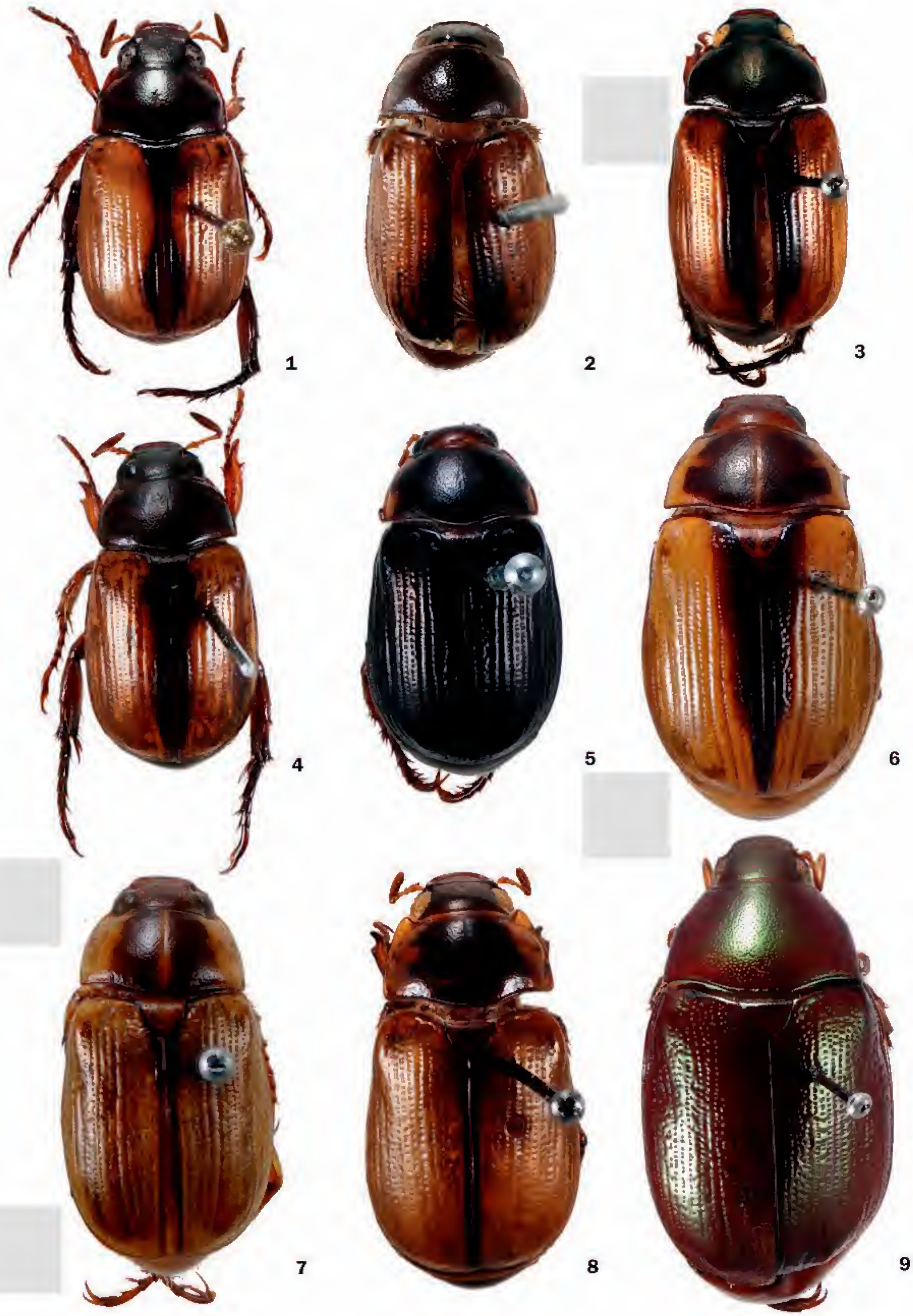
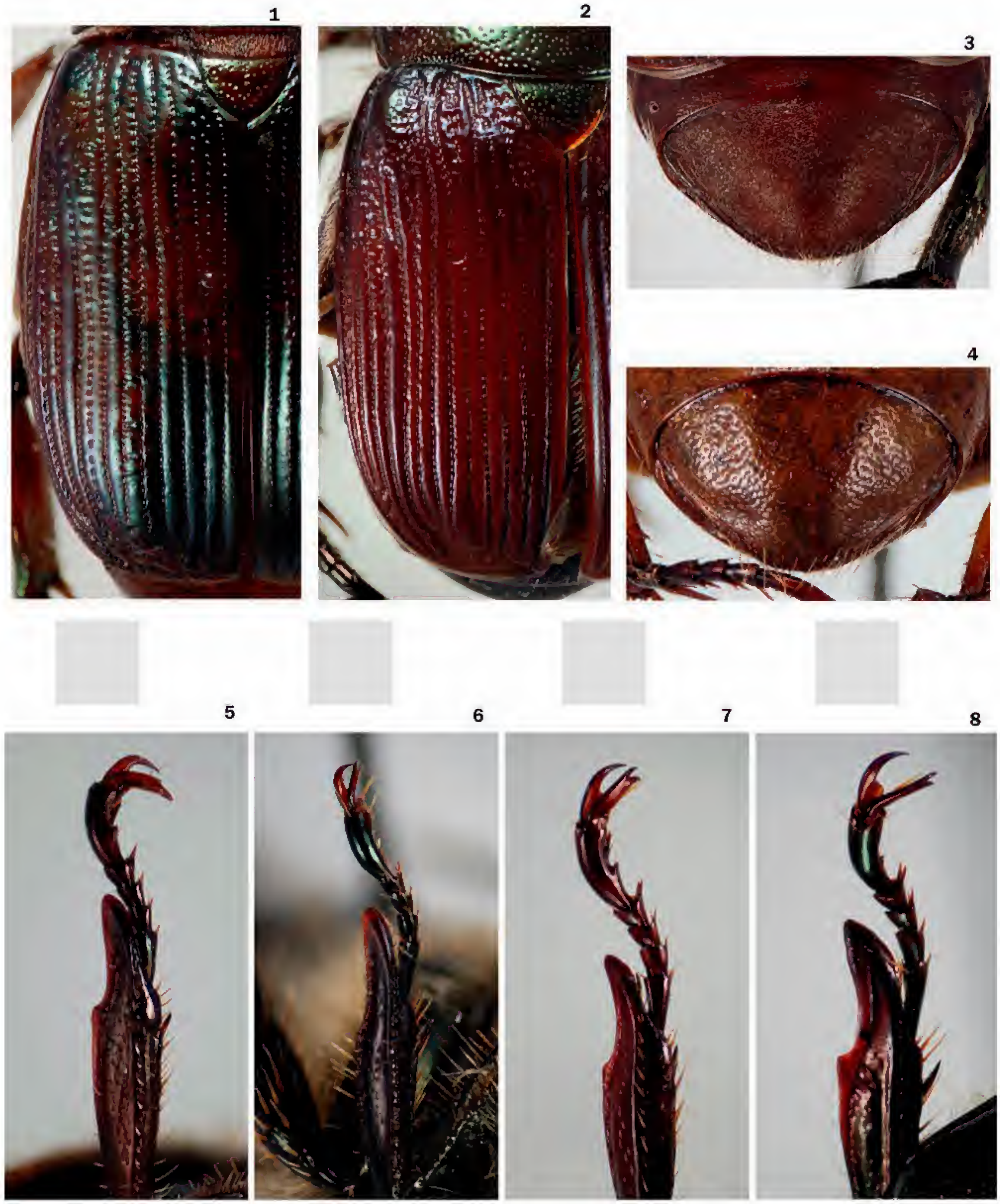
Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. kokodae* Ohaus, holotype ♂; 2: *A. alinae* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 3: *A. longidentata* sp. nov., holotype ♂;
4: *A. nycterina* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 5: *A. nipsanensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 6: *A. behnei* sp. nov., holotype ♂;
7: *A. dairamensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8: *A. ronana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 9: *A. etnaensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

Plate 91



Figures 1-9. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone (dorsal view).
1: *A. impressicollis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2: *A. clarescens* Ohaus, holotype ♂; 3: *A. clarescens* Ohaus, paratype ♀; 4: *A. pseudoclarescens* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 5: *A. subterfulva* Ohaus, holotype ♂; 6: *A. dorsosignata* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 7: *A. ministrans* Ohaus, lectotype ♂; 8: *A. mimikensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 9: *A. bonguana* Ohaus, lectotype ♂.

Plate 92



Figures 1-8. *Anomala* spp. from the Indo-Australian transitional zone.
1: *A. lucidula* (Guérin-Méneville), ♂, left elytron; 2: *A. wallacei* sp. nov., ♂, left elytron; 3: *A. novoguineensis* Ohaus, ♂, pygidium; 4: *A. dorsosignata* Ohaus, ♂, pygidium; 5: *A. rectodonta* sp. nov., ♂, left protibia; 6: *A. rectodonta* sp. nov., ♀, left protibia; 7: *A. djampeana* Ohaus, ♂, left protibia; 8: *A. djampeana* Ohaus, ♀, left protibia.